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# THE ROTARIAN

*The Magazine of*

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## This Month's Leading Features

Four Convention Addresses delivered at the Rotary Convention  
at Saint Louis, Missouri, June 18th-22nd

### ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

*By* RAYMOND M. HAVENS

### PATRIOTISM

*By* WALTER W. HEAD

### FELLOWSHIP

*By* CHARLES J. MOYNIHAN

### BAROMETERS OF SUCCESS

*By* PAUL P. HARRIS



### BEHIND RED CURTAINS

*By* ARTHUR MELVILLE



Published by Rotary International



JULY  
1923

20c

# How to Insure Sales for Your Product!

The chief asset of any business is the demand for its product. As long as that demand continues, the business is on a sure foundation. But let that demand subside, and every other asset of the business is in danger of becoming a liability.

IN times of prosperity and a rising market there is a general demand for the products of industry that comes to be accepted as a matter of course. It is seldom listed among the assets of the business—it is simply assumed that it will always be there.

But, overnight, conditions may change—as they have done before—and the matter-of-course demand becomes conspicuous by its absence. The business, once strong and flourishing, is suddenly found to be in a very tight place. *The demand had not been insured*—and yet the entire business depended upon its *continuance*.

The modern economical way to insure the market for any reliable product is by Advertising to the public which consumes it. Advertising creates a steadily increasing number of customers who desire the product, and ask for it by name.

Changes in business conditions have

little effect on a steady consumer demand for trade-marked articles of common use. The dealer may carry a lighter stock, and for a short time the demand through the jobber may seem curtailed; but just as sure as customers are calling on the dealer for the product, he is sure to supply it, and orders soon begin to flow in to make up for the temporary curtailment. The total consumption continues about the same.

Any manufacturer who has an article for popular consumption that can be trade-marked has the opportunity to insure his consumer market and retail sales by means of Advertising.

During the present business condition the manufacturers who have insured their demand by Advertising are in a far better position—in every way—than those who have trusted to the current demand that was not of their creating.



THE  
**ROTARIAN**  
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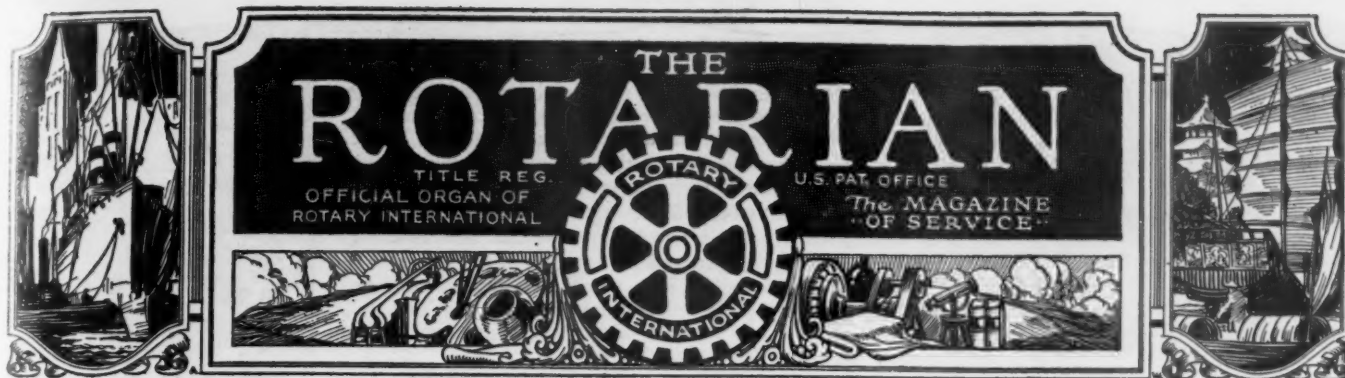
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District Governors—Rotary International  
1923-1924





## Rotary's Contribution to Business

*Convention Inaugural Message by Guy Gundaker*

*President-Elect, Rotary International*

**F**ELLOW - ROTARIANS:  
I am very humble before all of your exhibitions of friendship. In expressing my appreciation of the great honor which you have conferred upon me, I fear that my words may be very inadequate to express to you the thoughts which rush upon me.

From my ten years of close association with the affairs of Rotary International, I have formed a very intimate knowledge of the vast responsibilities of this office.

I am deeply sensible of the opportunity you have afforded me to serve. If I were able to collect myself sufficiently to present to you a thought for this, the closing hour of the convention, such a presentation would have as its keystone a closely knit International organization. I have always been an ardent advocate of the rigid maintenance of a forceful, strongly federated, International organization, believing that international friendships are only one of God's means for the maintenance of world's peace.

In Resolution No. 1, adopted at this convention, directing that the incoming officers stress business methods as the central theme of this year's program, and further directing that the Committees on Boys Work and Education correlate their activities to the same end, you have a program resplendent in its possibilities for service to the business world.

The awakening of a more exacting and more sensitive business conscience happened coincidentally with the birth of Rotary, and has developed concurrently with Rotary's growth. To what extent Rotary is re-



**GUY GUNDAKER**

Philadelphia, Pa.

President-elect, Rotary International

sponsible for this great awakening and its continuance, will never be determined, but it cannot be gainsaid that in the recent movement in business and professional associations for the standardizing of correct business and professional practices Rotary has blazed the way and supplied the inspiration for such movements.

In my opinion, Rotary's most lasting contribution to the world will be found in a service to business — service in extending co-operation and good fellowship among business men, service in bettering business standards, service in effecting intimate, cordial, and friendly relations between employers and em-

ployees—in brief, the making of a happier, more contented, more kindly, more co-operative, more efficient, and more honorable business world.

The past administration has set a pace which it will be very difficult for succeeding administrations to follow. The untiring efforts, devotion and results accomplished by Ray Havens mark an important epoch in the onward march of Rotary. I pledge you that I will endeavor to maintain all of the established precedents of Rotary.

Before closing, I want to make a plea to you. It is a plea that has been made by all of my predecessors, namely—a plea for the wholehearted co-operation and support of each and every Rotarian. You voted for me to be your president, and now I want you to get behind me and help me to make this administration a worthy one in the onward progress of Rotary.

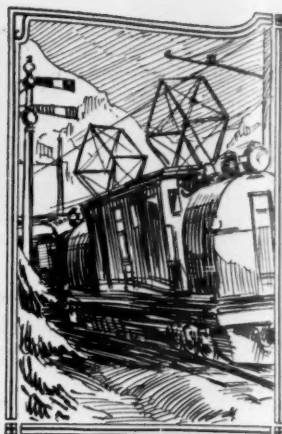


"ROTARIANS of the world, I greet you, as one who, by your kindness, has been lifted to a height and permitted to behold a vision. Your president today, a plain member of Rotary tomorrow. However, my vision remains the same.

"Rotary International, striving to attain a supreme mission of our times—a mission of the ages—a great discovery of how to help cure nations and peoples of the fear of each other which leads to class hatred and war.

"This present convention is a world convention of men who have discovered that friendly and honorable relations between man and man are capable of infinite expansion. The limit is only the population of the earth."

—Raymond M. Havens.



# Rotary International

## *Its Growth—Problems—and Possibilities*

*Convention Address by Raymond M. Havens  
of Kansas City, Mo., President of Rotary International*

**R**OTARIANS, this Fourteenth Annual Convention of Rotary International in historic Saint Louis, is magnificent in its record-breaking attendance. But the invisible, yet very real and living genius of Rotary, from which the spirit of this assemblage emanates, is great beyond our imagination.

On the material side it has given me a feeling of commingled exhilaration and awe to stand at the head of an organization which grows while you talk about it. On the spiritual side it has made me feel at once very proud and at the same time very humble.

This year, nearly 1,500 clubs throughout the world; last year, 1,200; the year before, 1,000; five years ago, 450; seven years ago, 250; ten years ago, 50; fifteen years ago, 2! What an amazing record of growth!

Those four good fellows—one a coal dealer, one a mining operator, one a merchant tailor, and one a lawyer—who organized the first Rotary club on the evening of February 23rd, 1905, in the Unity Building on Dearborn Street, Chicago, had unknowingly in their grasp, an Aladdin's lamp which contained a mighty force for world-wide influence.

Rotarians of the world, I greet you, as one who, by your kindness, has been lifted to a height and permitted to behold a vision. Your president today, a plain member of Rotary tomorrow. However, my vision remains the same:

Rotary International, striving to attain a supreme mission of our times—a mission of the ages—the great discovery of how to help cure nations and

peoples of the fear of each other, which leads to class hatred and war.

This present convention is a world convention of men who have discovered that friendly and honorable relations between man and man are capable of infinite expansion. The limit is only the population of the earth.

We are not a congress of theorists. Our principles are not cold calculations of the intellect. They are of the human heart, as much as the human brain. We are the forerunners of a parliament of man which will be a reality when mankind becomes friendly.

There is profound and stirring suggestion in holding our deliberations in Saint Louis, the metropolis of the Louisiana Purchase.

Our meeting-place here today, was

**I**N this number of THE ROTARIAN we are presenting four of the convention addresses which were delivered at the Rotary Convention at Saint Louis, June 18 to 22, as follows: The address by International President Raymond M. Havens, delivered on the first day of the Convention; and the addresses on "Patriotism" by Walter W. Head; "Barometers of Success," the annual message from Paul P. Harris, President Emeritus and founder of the first Rotary Club; and "Fellowship" by Charles J. Moynihan.

In addition to these addresses, on page 8 will be found a list of the general officers and district governors for Rotary International, who were elected at the final session of the convention on Friday afternoon the 22nd.

Additional addresses delivered before the convention at Saint Louis will be printed in the August Number.

one of the rude but vigorous small towns of our father's youth. Today its magnitude, stability, and sophistication are as though it had existed for a thousand years! Here you can buy, or cause to be made, anything rationally wanted by man. Here you can arrange to feed or clothe multitudes, or perform any engineering work on the face of the earth. Here capital and facilities are so great that they are commonplace.

The star of Western destiny hovered over the birth and history of Saint Louis. French—Spanish—American—it was a beneficiary also, of the migration of the German political revolutionists in 1848, who, unfortunately for a future generation, had failed.

Their's was a revolution of gentlemen, scholars and able burghers of the olden, beautiful Germany, whose success and influence would have prevented the World War. From them Saint Louis derived spiritual values.

Civilized society today needs spiritual help more than material increase. There is a mistaken notion that spirituality is a product of familiarity with literature and the fine arts. Not at all! The realities of the spirit spring from unselfishness! According to Rotary analysis, unselfishness has its beginning in friendliness, good-will, cooperation, and a sincere willingness to understand.

Rotary is expressive of the ideal that we must live for others as we would that others should live for us. All of us have something to sell, and all of us are buyers.

The man who attempts to be sufficient unto himself, if he is logical, must go



into the wilderness and live as a lonely savage.

Why should business men assume leadership in world friendliness? We answer that modern civilization is built upon business. And business is the principle: that I am willing to pay you a fair price for your service to me, if you are willing to pay me a fair price for my service to you.

**A**LL production, distribution, and service, carried on under this universal principle, is business. Every art and science has its business aspect. Business is not simple banking, or manufacturing, or merchandising, but the forthcoming of everything that can be grown, dug out of the earth, taken from the sea, or made by human hands, or created by the human mind. Therefore, the Golden Rule, if persistently applied to business, will touch in the end, the highest and most humble citizens of great empires and small peoples; but especially the middle class of civilized society, which is similar in all countries; and therefore in them is the hope of a world understanding. No such magical power to allay fear and prejudice was ever known to exist among mankind in the past. The stubbornly local spirit still blocks understanding, and a complete expression of world understanding still remains for solution in the future.

Rotary encourages a love of homeland, but more emphatically it is an organization of the age of transportation and communication, far-flung credit and universal exchange which make this earth our greater home.

Rotary International works through the innumerable personal and individual contacts of this universal exchange. It must exist as an aroused sense of personal and individual responsibility, and not as a beautiful cloud floating above our heads.

Rotary principles must germinate in the heart and mind of every individual Rotarian. Otherwise our visions will be as fleeting as the glory of a sun-gilded cloud city that glitters but an hour.

Now, men, and good fellows in Rotary of the Fourteenth Convention, it has been the happiest year of my life to serve as your president, and I thank you for the high honor from the bottom of my heart. I promised you at Los Angeles that I would endeavor, to make few mistakes and I have made many; but there has been no mistake in making this year a period of concentration on the duties and responsibilities of Rotary International, which is the only kind of Rotary that is Rotary!

It gives me hearty satisfaction to report that the new Interna-

tional organization, instituted by the Thirteenth Convention at Los Angeles, has worked with smoothness and strength, and Rotary is rising grandly above the confusion of voices.

The number of International board members—nine—has turned out to be a fortunate number. The committee of the board and their functions and the administration of finances, have been justified by good results. The new constitution is a positive success, and I desire to register my earnest thanks to those of you who have so successfully carried it into decisive effect.

I am glad to say that the Committee on Rotary Education has made headway for simplicity in teaching the fundamental principles underlying Rotary; from which we trace its present unparalleled growth and still greater expansion of spirit.

"Rotary strives to develop a nobler man," says the committee. Well and truly said, but let us never forget that men may betray, but principles never can!

The committee emphasizes that its suggestions are based upon participation by every individual Rotarian, fully as much as it expects the working out of details by the clubs. But not exclusively for the benefit of our own membership. Note the fine significance of the committee's plain words: "Furthermore, the aims and objects of Rotary must be kept clearly before the public outside of Rotary."

In this connection, I heartily commend

the ambition of thinking Rotarians to make our International magazine, *THE ROTARIAN*, a journal of civilization as interesting to all good men as it is valuable to our organization. For if we want our spirit of arousing the noble side of business dealings, to be truly international—if our ideal of business, as service, is to play the vital part in the world that we have reason to expect—then we must give of it freely, broadcast it, make it a heritage of humanity! We must convince, we must prove by the best popular literary methods, that practicing what we preach redounds positively to the benefit of those who do the practicing.

I would like to see our magazine the favorite journal of progress, of modern ideas, of personal character, and of moral success as a producer of material success.

**R**OTARY International now has attained the stage when it is confronted by a world, ripe for Rotary. Your Extension Committee wisely says that all individual Rotary clubs require fellowship with other clubs, just as the individual member requires fellowship. "Therefore, it must be our concern not to organize isolated and lonely clubs here and there around the world, but to establish them so that they may be in contact with each other, have inter-city meetings, and engage in friendly competition." This has been proven beyond a question, by the wonderful development in the new Third District [Mexico] which is functioning in real Rotary fashion.

We are confronted by the prospective sweeping spread of Rotary in Continental Europe. We have clubs in France, Spain, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway, where there are no nationalities within nationalities.

I have absolute faith in the broad human application of Rotary principles. I believe that the establishment of Rotary in the hotbeds of nationalistic animosities will be a millennial day. Therefore, we should so watch our step in moving to accept an opportunity so very desirable for humanity, that every possibility of mistakes will be eliminated.

Nothing I have ever witnessed, except our boys going to war, has stirred me so deeply, as our boys' parades. Indeed, there is poignant resemblance between the youth we saw going forth joyously, in serried ranks, to their rendezvous with death, and the young boys marching happily into the future to meet the pains, disappointments, and problems of life.

Boys work is a shining feature of Rotary, because we are emphatically an organization for



**RAYMOND M. HAVENS**  
Kansas City, Mo.  
President, Rotary International



good citizenship through the doctrine that duty and service are the measure of manhood.

Rotary's opportunity, as I see it, is not simply to help underprivileged boys, but to imbue all boys with an ideal of a MAN, with a capital "M"; to spread among all boys the message that chivalry, honor, and individual character still are the supreme qualities.

We must make our boys know that life will be what they make it, and the world will be what they make it. We must counteract the growing curse of

young men growing up expecting society to hand them a living, to hand them luxuries, to hand them pleasures.

It is a common and accursed thing that men say "Well, if you can't have a decent job, you have a right to take your gun and get what you need!" Such ideas cannot be dismissed as the mere expression of low intelligence. For even a dull mind can be taught that life's battle must be fought honorably and well, to prove that one is worthy to exist at all; and that life cannot be enjoyed without working.

Work is the cause of progress and is never wasted. Rotary is useful to all men because it affords an opportunity to reflect on proper methods of living, and to enjoy the charms of friendship, founded on principles of understanding and service.

Boys work is an example of keeping everlastingly at it. Teaching boys to become good citizens should never rest. This noble impulse of Rotary is a model of Rotary itself, which should never mark time, but carry on hourly, daily, and in the watches of the night in the

(Continued on page 42.)

## General Officers and District Governors—Rotary International 1923-1924

### President:

GUY GUNDAKER, Secretary and Assistant Manager, Kugler's Restaurant Company, Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

### First Vice-President:

EVERETT W. HILL, President, Western Ice and Cold Storage Co., 3703 N. McKinley, Oklahoma City, Okla.

### Second Vice-President:

JOHN BAIN TAYLOR, Shipping and Forwarding Agent, Immediate Transportation Company, Ltd., Palmerston House, E. C., London, England.

### Third Vice-President:

FRANK H. LAMB, President and Manager, Lamb Machine Company, Blaine Street, Hoquiam, Washington.

### Directors:

BENJAMIN C. BROWN, President, New Orleans Ice Cream Company, 1326 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.

JOHN J. GIBSON, General Manager, Chartered Trust and Executor Co., 46 King Street, W., Toronto, Ontario.

FRANK H. HATFIELD, Attorney, Partner, Brill, Hatfield & Brady, 501 Furniture Building, Evansville, Indiana.

CHARLES RHODES, Waihi Gold Mining Company, Ltd., 60 Shortland Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

ANTHONY W. SMITH, JR., Secretary, A. W. Smith Company, Florist, Liberty at 6th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### Treasurer:

RUFUS F. CHAPIN, Vice-President and Secretary, Union Trust Company, 7 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

### Secretary:

CHESLEY R. PERRY, Rotary International, 221 E. 20th St., Chicago, Ill.

## District Governors

District No. 1—MILES M. HIGLEY, President, Northwestern Business College, Spokane, Wash.

District No. 2—PAUL RIEGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Paul Rieger Company, San Francisco, Calif.

District No. 3—NELSON O. RHOADES Estate Agent, Mexico City, Mexico.

District No. 4—JAMES W. DAVIDSON, Vice-President and Man-Woman's College, Hattiesburg, Miss.

District No. 5—ARTHUR C. WHERRY, Dentist, Salt Lake City, Utah.

District No. 6—LOUIS V. BENDER, General Superintendent, A. C. M. Company, Anaconda, Mont.

District No. 7—JOHN ANDREW, Physician and Surgeon, Longmont Hospital, Longmont, Colo.

District No. 8—G. A. MARTIN, Editor, El Paso "Herald," El Paso, Texas.

District No. 9—OLIVER B. MCCLINTOCK, President and Treasurer, O. B. McClintock Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

District No. 10—WILLARD N. PARKER, President, The Parker Company, Madison, Wis.

District No. 11—CARL WEEKS, President, The Armand Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

District No. 12—ALLEN STREET, Funeral Director, Street and Draper, Oklahoma City, Okla.

District No. 13—LESTER W. DAWLEY, Asst. General Manager, Southern Ice and Utilities Co., Paris, Texas.

District No. 14—E. MARVIN GOODWIN, Partner, Goodwin and Harman, Clinton, Mo.

District No. 15—RALPH TALBOT, President, Majestic Amusement Company, Tulsa, Okla.

District No. 16—BOLTON SMITH, Farm Mortgage Loans, Smith and Perkins, Memphis, Tenn.

District No. 17—JOHN L. JOHNSON, President, Mississippi Women's College, Hattiesburg, Miss.

District No. 18—PAUL H. KING, Bankruptcy Referee, Detroit, Mich.

District No. 19—VERNE HEDGE, Abstracts of Title, Lincoln, Neb.

District No. 20—ARTHUR H. SAPP, Partner, Kenner and Sapp, Huntington, Ind.

District No. 21—SAMUEL SIDDALL, Capitalist, Warren, O.

District No. 22—JAMES A. MADDOX, District Manager, Mo. State Life Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio.

District No. 23—WILL R. MANIER, JR., Lawyer, Manier and Crouch, Nashville, Tenn.

District No. 24—JNO. F. NORMAN, Life Insurance, Norman and Coffman, Huntington, W. Va.

District No. 25—JUAN JOSE HERNANDEZ, Ice Manufacturer, Calzada de Dolores, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

District No. 26—L. DANIEL DIX, District Manager, Penn. Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mobile, Ala.

District No. 27—ANDREW H. WALLACE, Optometrist, St. Catharines, Ontario.

District No. 28—EDWIN R. WEEKS, Partner, Weeks and Dickinson, Binghamton, N. Y.

District No. 29—RAYMOND J. KNOEPEL, Lawyer (Surrogate's Practice), New York, N. Y.

District No. 30—GEORGE H. COOPER, Real Estate Broker, Pittsfield, Mass.

District No. 31—DANIEL F. SULLIVAN, Proprietor, D. F. Sullivan, Company, Fall River, Mass.

District No. 32—HARVEY LILLIS SPANGLER, Osteopath, St. John, New Brunswick.

District No. 33—FRED STOVER, Manager, Zenith Coal Company, Butler, Pa.

District No. 34—GEORGE W. BAHLKE, Manager, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, Baltimore, Md.

District No. 35—HARRY S. FISH, Physician, Sayre, Pa.

District No. 36—CHARLES S. MERTON, President, C. S. Merton Company, East Rutherford, N. J.

District No. 37—G. FRANKLIN LENZ, Cashier, State Bank, Newport News, Va.

District No. 38—PAUL W. SCHENCK, General Agent, Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, Greensboro, N. C.

District No. 39—S. KENDRICK GUERNSEY, Orange Grower, Orlando, Florida.

District No. 40—HENRY ED. ROMPEL, Boys' Work, Joliet, Illinois.

District No. 41—JAMES M. WHITE, Supervising Architect, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.



"THE symbol of Rotary is the wheel of industry. Its votaries are found in the ranks of the manufacturers, the merchants, the bankers, the educators, the lawyers, the doctors. One of its tenets is 'the betterment of the individual member'; a second is 'the betterment of the member's business'; another is 'the betterment of the member's craft or profession'; the fourth—greatest of all—is 'the betterment of member's home, his town, state, and country, and of society as a whole.' Rotarians, as representative business and professional men, cannot fulfill these purposes without obedience to these precepts, without such thorough and exact obedience as will stand forth in their respective communities—shining examples for the guidance of others."

—Walter W. Head.



# Patriotism

*Convention Address by Walter W. Head, of Omaha, Nebr.,  
President of the American Bankers' Association*

**D**R. JOHNSON defines a patriot as "one whose ruling passion is the love of country" and patriotism as "love and zeal for one's country." Yet, in a moment of disgust and pique, made cynical by what he saw about him, he said, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

What contradiction! Love of one's country the last refuge of a scoundrel! Yet it is entirely possible; not only is it possible, but at times it is true.

Love and zeal for one's country inspire noble deeds and great sacrifice. That is true patriotism—pure, fine, soul-exalting. That is the patriotism which—coming from within the soul of man—burns sometimes so fiercely that it consumes all thought of self, subordinates body, subordinates life and all it has and all it promises—subordinates all this to a will, for sacrifice, that goads man to new heights of achievement, that leads martyrs to the stake, that builds nations, that glorifies God!

There is, however, a pseudo-patriotism, a pretended patriotism, whose devotees appropriate the name of patriotism and stultify it, who use the name without the spirit, as a cloak to hide misdeeds, to cover shame. These are the men who, in time of war, profit by war while exacting sacrifices of others; these are the men who, in time of peace, corrupt government and who profit by corruption while declaiming loudly the virtues of patriotism which they themselves do not practice. This so-called patriotism—which in truth is not patriotism—is, as Dr. Johnson said, "The last refuge of a scoundrel."

The very fineness of patriotism attracts shameless men. Its very purity lead them to seek its cover, hoping that—so great is its beauty and its power—men may fail to discern what ugliness is beneath. A thing so fine and yet so sus-

ceptible to abuse!—indeed there is reason for us to study it, to look into our own hearts to see what *we* mean when we speak the word "patriotism"—to ask ourselves—for devoutly conscientious answer—are we serving the true cause? Or are we making use of its reputation for unworthy purpose?

**W**HAT do we mean when we speak of patriotism! The word itself was taken immediately from the French where, as early as the Fifteenth century, it meant "citizen," "fellow-citizen," "compatriot." At that time, a patriot might be a good citizen or he might be a bad citizen. During the Sixteenth century, the word became associated with the adjectives, "good," "true," "worthy." Ultimately this meaning became incorporated into the meaning of the noun and then, by the end of the Seventeenth century, the word "patriot" meant "good citizen." A patriot, then, is first a citizen. That pre-supposes a country to which a citizen may owe allegiance; without a country, one cannot be a patriot. Next a patriot is a *good* citizen, a *worthy* citizen, one devoted to his country, one "whose ruling passion is love and zeal for country."

"One whose ruling passion is love and zeal for country!" A passion! No mere respect, no mere admiration, no mere affection! Passion! Warm, pulsating! Adulation! A *ruling* passion. A passion that is paramount, that knows no rival, that controls, that sweeps aside every negative thought—a motive power, dynamic, stirring mankind always and ever to new and greater deeds of noble and sacrificing service! That undying, inspiring spirit, the highest development of the soul of man, is a thing so fine and so necessary that one wonders, indeed—

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead  
Who never to himself hath said:  
This is my own, my native land."

Love of country is intuitive in the heart of civilized man. It is vital. It is fundamental to the perpetuity of organized government. It is man's greatest incentive to sacrifice. It is the motive power that has caused more heart throbs and thrills, more soul exultation and exaltation, more changes in the rise and fall of nations and more climaxes in the history of man, than any and all other causes. When dominated by selfishness and greed, it has caused more war, more bloodshed, more sorrow and suffering, than any other influence.

Yet love of country has not always meant what it means today. The ideals and the realization which have aroused its passion have not always been what they now are. Today it imposes new duties and brings forth new gifts to sacrifice.

The primitive man had no love for country. He had no country to love. His activities, at first wholly centered in self, were widened later to include his family and finally extended to include his tribe. His conceptions of duty were narrow, selfish, and crude. He had no sense of brotherhood, of community, or of dependence. He had no sense of the complex relations into which a higher civilization would thrust him. He had ambitions to serve self alone, to depend on self alone—to acquire a brain and brawn so strong that he could stand alone and not be forced to stretch out his hand for aid. He was free and unrestrained in this primitive state, unhampered by law, unshackled by legal restrictions or even by community conventionalities. He had no country to love, no country to serve. He was free from patriotic impulse.

Later it became necessary for men to unite and bind themselves together, to protect themselves from physical assaults. They became gregarious. Cat-

tle go in herds, birds in flocks, bees in swarms, fish in schools; men went together in groups and later organized themselves into communities. They did this primarily for self-protection against attack from without, later for the protection of individual members of the group from those within the group who refused to conform to its plan of mutual self-protection.

In this development, it became necessary finally that individual members of the group give up certain natural and primitive rights to secure the support and protection of others and eventually for the comfort and welfare of the entire community. Membership in the group confirmed certain rights and liberties; it imposed certain duties and restraints. Finally governments were organized to protect life and property, to guarantee liberty to live as each wished to live, to work at the task of individual choice, to worship the Deity and in the forms of individual preference and—finally, at a much later period—to participate equally with others in the organization and the carrying on of the joint affairs of the community. The government—the mutual organization—that gave much, inspired faith, admiration, respect. Here was developed the sense of obligation to the government. Here was the genesis of patriotism. Great forces were loosened to develop great nations, and leadership in such nations became the absorbing ambition of those who later become the heroes of history.

In the time of Christ, to be a Roman was greater than to be a King. To love one's country became altruistic. Men contended each with the other to strengthen and to build the state. Civilization advanced with the love of country. Service to the state became the keynote to which all the harmonies of man's life were tuned. Art, science, literature, and religion developed as the tools of progress—the measure of man's devotion of his fellowmen and to his country. Then came the matchless march of material progress, the accumulation of great wealth, the development of untold treasures of the earth's resources, the loosening of great forces of energy by many inventions, the application of great powers of philosophy by man's wisdom.

It was then, of these later days, that Joseph Chamberlain, the great English statesman, spoke truly when he said, "Patriotism has become a democratic passion and has ceased to be a privileged distinction." Government has become in almost every civilized country, a democratic institution and has ceased to be an agency of and

for privilege. It has progressed in exact ratio as the spirit of true patriotism has found new and higher levels. It has truly become "of, by, and for the people," just to the extent that true patriots have exercised their privilege and fulfilled their duty of participation in its affairs.

It is in such a state that patriotism reaches its highest form and its greatest importance. Henry Bolingbroke truly said: "Patriotism must be founded on great principles and supported by great virtues." Patriotism cannot live unless the nation to which it devotes itself is truly great, unless the patriots whom it inspires are great souls dedicated unselfishly to noble resolves.

Patriotism in such a nation is not contented. It is not satisfied. It is not static. It devotes itself, not merely to maintaining and increasing the prestige of the nation which it honors, but equally to the perfection of that which it exalts. Before the true patriot rightly says, "My country, right or wrong," he should do his utmost to make certain that his country is right. Participation in government has given this privilege and imposed this duty, which did not rest upon the patriot of an earlier stage of progress.

And so it is that, today, we find men patriotically inspired, who lament the excellencies of by-gone days, who fear the decadence of the race—just as we find others who find progress all too slow, who would destroy precedent and forget

tradition in a sudden, blind rush for something new. Let us not be pessimists. When was this golden age of patriotism, truer and finer than that of today? In the country where we meet today—my country—America—was it when Fisher Ames mourned over "lost America, like Rachael for her children and would not be comforted"? Was it when William Wirt thought he sought in vain for a man fit for the presidency or for great responsibility? Was it when Chancellor Livingston saw only a threatening future because Congress was feeble?"

EVERY age has its skeptics and its skepticism. It is well. The doubters of a community serve a good purpose. They stimulate to greater effort and better service. They test our faith. They contribute their share toward a patriotism which bestirs itself to advance its nation and its people toward new ideals of mutual service.

There was a day when war was a prime evidence and success in war a prime purpose of patriotism. Men fought, paid taxes, bled, and died to support claims of their leaders, with little or no personal interest at stake. Patriotism of war is relatively a simple thing. It is a patriotism of sentiment. Sentimental zeal, sentimental fervor, take the place of reason. The course is charted plainly—unswerving sacrifice, gift—without limit—of fortune, strength, and life. Harder to achieve is the patriotism of peace, harder because the issue is not so plain, harder because at times reason conflicts with sentiment, harder because one must realize that the very object of one's worship needs assistance to make it perfect no less than devotion to make it supreme.

To be truly patriotic—in this day as in days long gone by—one must be obedient, obedient to the laws which the nation makes for the guidance and safeguarding of the various interests of all its people, obedient to the conventionalities which good taste has established for the protection of the sensibilities and the morals of the community, obedient to the ethical principles which character has put into practice for the mutual uplifting of man's spiritual being.

The symbol of Rotary is the wheel of industry. Its votaries are found in the ranks of manufacturers, the merchants, the bankers, the educators, the lawyers, the doctors. One of its tenets is "the betterment of the individual member; a second is "the betterment of the member's business"; another is "the betterment of the members craft or profession"; the fourth—greatest of all—is "the better-



WALTER W. HEAD

Omaha, Nebr.

President, American Bankers' Association



ment of the member's home, his town, state and country, and of society as a whole." Rotarians, as representative business and professional men, cannot fulfill these purposes without obedience, without such thorough and exact obedience as will stand forth in their respective communities—shining examples for the guidance of others.

OUR economic life is bound inseparably with our official and social life. Our business conduct reacts upon our political and our social being. As true patriots, we cannot preach or even practice patriotism in politics and ignore its principles in business. No man can violate the principles of sound business without injuring the community welfare. By so doing he injures the commonwealth just as when he violates the laws or commits an act of disloyalty to our national institutions. It is unpatriotic to do the one; it is equally unpatriotic to do the other.

We, as business men, must be economically true. We must be obedient—obedient not only to the laws of the land but to the principles of sound business ethics. The individual business man, who, by over-trading for immediate selfish gain, sacrifices the staunchness of the general business structure, is not observing his full duties of patriotic citizenship. The banker or financier, who, for profits to be won, lends the nation's resources to enterprises not justified by sound economic functions, is equally derelict in his citizenship. And above all—in any country—those who for personal, political, or other advantage seek to destroy the soundness of the monetary system, who would set up a fiat money system to benefit certain classes as against certain other classes—those who would do this are recreant to their duties of citizenship.

As business and professional men, leaders in our communities, we must be obedient to the principle of equal opportunity—obedient not merely in the sense that we will stay our own hand from effort to shatter or weaken it, but obedient to the extent that we will labor to uphold it, definitely and aggressively, to maintain it as a cornerstone of free government in every land. We must apply this principle to the realm of business and finance as well as to the realm of labor, organized and unorganized. As business men, we must maintain our right to enter, without interference, into any legitimate enterprise for service or for profit; we must also use our influence, with equal force, to preserve the same principle as applied to workers in industry or in commerce. There must be no artificial bar—of law or conventional practice—raised to prevent any man from engaging in lawful work on terms satisfactory to himself.

The same principle of obedience, which we apply to ourselves as business and professional men, applies equally to

others. Labor must be obedient, obedient to the laws, whether written or implied, that guarantee to every man his right to enjoy his own life and his own property, the opportunity to toil, where, when, and as he will. Labor's obedience should be all the more willing because of the fact that labor—of all groups of men—has gained more by the progress of

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"There was a time when the sentiment prevailed—in international affairs as in private business—'Get all you can and keep all you get.' That was the age of piracy and plunder. It was followed by another period marked by the development of a new policy—'Live and let live.' Then came, still later, the principle exemplified by Rotary—'Live and help others to live.' That, today, is the world's greatest principle for regulating the relations of man to man, of nation to nation. It is the principle upon which this organization is founded, the principle which its members are pledged to uphold and to advance."

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government in recent years than has any other group. The whole story of the democratization of government in the last two centuries has been a story of constantly increasing participation in government on the part of those who labor—constantly increasing power, constantly increasing privilege. The right of every individual to acquire, to possess, and to hold the fruits of his initiative, his capacity, his effort and his thrift is as valuable—yes, far more valuable—to labor than it is to business men, financiers, or landlords.

Public officials, too, must be obedient, even more strictly obedient than any other group of citizens—if one can measure the degree of obedience which, in every case, should be implicit. Public officials must be obedient to the laws which they enforce, obedient to that spirit of tolerance which tempers all true justice, obedient to the principle as well as to the letter of the law.

And finally, as individual citizens of the state—whatever the degree of wealth, influence, or social position—when in a minority we must all be obedient to the decision of the majority, when in a majority always obedient to the rights of the minority. Self-interest must be submerged. Orderly progress must be accorded respect and support, because—if for no other reason—society must advance in orderly step. Without order there can be no real progress. Progress is nothing less than the laying of one stone upon another, the building of a firm foundation and then the erection of a superstructure, each part of which is sound and true, intrinsically capable of supporting further additions—the product of toil by succeeding generations. Order maintains the strength

of the foundation. Revolution sweeps the foundation out from under—and without foundation there can be no superstructure. The laws of our country—in America and in some other countries, the Constitution; in others, the fundamental law embodied in precedent and tradition—constitute the base upon which all progress must be reared.

"Let obedience to law be taught by every mother to her lisping babe that prattles in her lap;  
 "Let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs;  
 "Let it be taught in schools, seminaries and colleges;  
 "Let it be preached from pulpits and proclaimed from legislative halls;  
 "In fact, let it become the political religion of the nation."

But obedience is not the only test of patriotism. To be patriotic, one must have an interest in one's country. One cannot be patriotic if he delegates his interest in government, if he lets someone else "attend to politics." One must be interested in government. One must participate in government. One must vote, and vote intelligently. To do that, one must be alive to the purposes of government, to the needs of the people governed, to the responsiveness of the government to those needs.

The patriotism of participation must strive always to perfect its ideal while worshipping it. It must concern itself with domestic problems as well as with international affairs. True patriots today must concern themselves in making their nations free from corruption in government, free from oppression in government or in economic or social life, free from rapacious greed on the part of individuals, free from vanity aroused by power—whether in the nations or in the individual—free from persecution of minorities, free from intolerance and bigotry, free from selfish jealousies—free from all these things, which breed discontent with government, contempt for government—which are the basis of radicalism.

THE patriotism of participation is essentially a patriotism of service. "We never find ourselves until we lose ourselves in the service of others." The patriotism of participation is always a dynamic patriotism, a patriotism that is a motive power. The patriotism of participation must be never satisfied, must be striving always to make the laws responsive to the actual needs of the people governed, and *responsive only to their needs*. The law should never be burdensome. Its structure should never be encumbered with more than is demanded by the needs of the people whom it governs—whom it purposes to serve. The ideal of a free people is the maintenance of the greatest individual liberty consistent with freedom. The freedom of the individual should not be

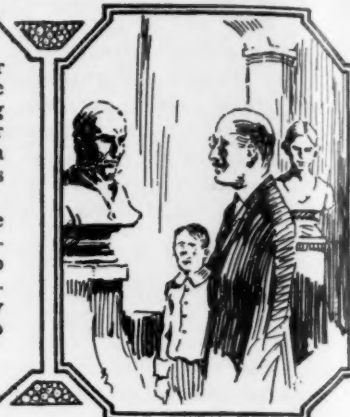
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"WHAT we know as Rotary came into being in the year of our Lord, 1905, and yet long before that time the forces which made Rotary possible were slowly gathering themselves together. Men had been learning to judge their fellows more by their deeds and less by their creeds than theretofore, with the result that a more friendly feeling was beginning to prevail.

"While the literary contributions of early Rotary were not imposing, the men who gathered together in small numbers in the early days laid a firm foundation upon which to build. That foundation still stands unshaken. Its four cornerstones were integrity, sobriety, morality, and brotherly love, and upon that firm foundation it has been possible to raise a splendid superstructure."

—Paul P. Harris.



## Barometers of Success

*Convention Message of Paul P. Harris, of Chicago, Ill.,  
President Emeritus of Rotary International*

**T**O my friends, Rotarians, assembled at the Saint Louis Convention, greetings and best wishes.

One thousand years are as but a day. The life of Rotary when thought of as an incident of the ages, is as but a measureless speck of time and yet, brief as it has been, great changes have taken place. Nothing in nature stands still. The evolutionary processes avail themselves of every passing fragment of time. So in life, so also even in death. The Rotary of today is different from the Rotary of yesterday and the Rotary of tomorrow cannot, must not, be the same as the Rotary of today.

When ambition has gone, when aspirations have expired, when hope is dead, when men have ceased to grow, when sympathy no longer exists in human hearts, when all dreams have faded and hearts have grown cold, then and not until then shall we be able to say "This is permanent Rotary."

Until then, Rotary will continue to evolve, becoming a little finer, a little more serviceable, a little more articulate year by year.

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foundation, it has been possible to raise a splendid superstructure.

The advent of Rotary has marked a new era, an era when the long-suppressed yearnings of business men for opportunity to share in spiritual leadership began to find realization. It has been a period of wonderful progress because businessmen have made idealism practicable. There has been so much of the impracticable about the idealism of the past that many practical but nevertheless high-minded men have been disposed to eschew the whole thing and resign themselves to the conclusion that humanity is hopeless. Optimism at times has been considered a sign of weak-mindedness and pessimism a sure indication of a good sound brain.

There has been a time within the memory of many living today when one would have been almost ashamed to deny the oft-repeated statement that the only dependable quality in the heart of man is selfishness, abject and perpetual.

This was before the day of practical idealism, before the day of practical leadership.

**A**S I look back over the years of the life of Rotary and think of its struggles, it seems to me that the optimists have always eventually proven themselves right; that Rotary has always lived up to the fondest hopes of her dearest friends—and yet, of all things, let us not be complacent. No worthy objective can be gained without effort. We have a long, long, hot dusty row to hoe, and the more seriously we view our undertaking, the more certain our accomplishment. Oh, let us not be complacent! There are ways and ways of doing things. Let the Rotary way be the quiet, unostentatious, modest way. Let us not lay ourselves open to criticism by

boasting of our achievements. Rotary is capable of cultivating a far finer sense. Good deeds never need advertising. There is one proper use for publicity and that is to create public sentiment whenever public sentiment is necessary to enable us to accomplish some worthy objective. If the public needs to be educated as to Rotary, let that education come from what we do and not from what we say of ourselves. I am confident that Rotary is capable of taking and maintaining this high ethical position.

Two elements have contributed mightily to the success of Rotary. They are: first, the friendships formed in Rotary; second, the fact that many of our Rotary clubs have really done things; the members have literally thrown off their coats and pitched in, not with a view to obtaining credit for themselves or for their clubs but for the purpose of making this a better world in which to live. To such activities we may trace the cause even of our material growth. Of course everyone expects spiritual growth from participation in such affairs, but I feel amply justified in making the statement that even our wonderful material growth has depended in no small measure upon it. It has been a gratifying relief to a rather blasé world to see big business men throw aside conventions and give passion for love and justice, opportunity to express itself in humble deeds. We need at times to get our ungloved fingers into the soil. The friendships formed in Rotary are of inestimable value, not only because of the fact that they give color to life, but also because of their usefulness. How frequently we are lured through the sheer magnetism of friendship to higher aspirations and higher ideals. The love of friendship is so effective with some men that it leads them either to the gates of paradise or



to the gates of hell. This potential force Rotary turns to good account. This fact affords Rotary clubs their reason for doing things at well-chosen times, as a unit, as distinguished from the things which all Rotarians are supposed to do as individuals. Thus do Rotarians obtain their baptism of service.

LET us turn now for a moment to Rotary's distinctive opportunity; the opportunity which its peculiar representative form of structure presents; the opportunity to urge upon the business world the importance of adopting service as the basis of all professions and trades. Pursue this purpose to its theoretical end and there will be little work left for professional reformers to do. It is a very large order, and one who seeks to give the ideal expression in his own business affairs is confronted with two difficulties; in the first place, the ideal is likely to seem more or less of an abstraction and in the second place its application more frequently involves the negative than the positive, but the difficulties in the way of a worthy cause afford small justification for its abandonment. Is this thing impossible? Yes. Absolutely impossible? Yes. Very good then, it is the very thing we are bound to do. To encourage the adoption of codes of ethics in the various trades is not impracticable and it will help to popularize the Rotarian business ideal. Rotary's peculiar formation, one representative of each line of trade makes Rotary pre-eminently the best organization with which to effect the purpose. It is safe to assume that much which Rotary is unable to accomplish through craft associations represented in its membership, it can accomplish through the instrumentality of our public schools.

The exclusive representation plan of Rotary has provoked more comment than any other feature; it is to the casual observer perhaps the most conspicuous characteristic of Rotary. To Rotarians, it is the governor in the mechanism of Rotary. Ethically minded men have from time to time assailed it as unethical and undemocratic but men of equally ethical minds have arisen to defend it. All are agreed that in some good way the benefits of Rotary must be made available to all people. The words, "Go ye into the world and preach the gospel to every people," have not lost their savor, but the church has its divinity schools and we have our Rotary. The limited-representation plan imposes heavy obligations upon members. It is a challenge to ourselves. It is the most satisfactory means we have as yet discovered of accomplishing the

various purposes we have in mind. We must therefore be honest in the application of the classification rules. There are better means of favoring friends, and better means of extending Rotary than through the process of breaking down classifications.

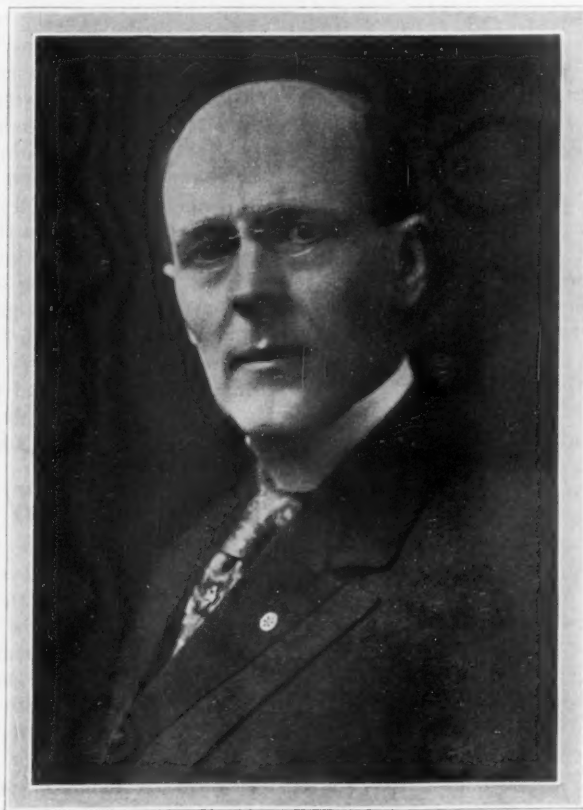
Each Rotarian activity has its ardent champions and it is not strange that we at times become so obsessed with a sense of the importance of our own pet projects that it seems to us Rotary ought to abandon everything else. We must learn to be moderate in our demands upon those who do not entirely agree with us. We may do well to think of Rotary as a manner of university with various departments and varied forms of activities, social, recreational, and educational, all departments filling certain purposes and in combination calculated to turn out good all-around men well prepared for the requirements of the particular civilization in which we live; well able to play life's game for all that there is in it. The elective system of studies has proven satisfactory in our colleges and I can see no good reason why Rotarians should not be left more or less free to select the activities best suited to their respective tastes and aptitudes. The great accomplishment of our graduates must necessarily be in their individual lives but in order that they may be able to make the most of themselves individually, they must learn to work collectively. This is a co-operative age.

The value of a college course depends, not so much upon the volume of knowledge one obtains as it does upon how well one prepares himself for the demands of the times and upon the ideals one acquires.

And so in Rotary the value of membership does not depend so much upon the information which we gain from the addresses which we are privileged to hear, as it does upon whether or not we gain ideals of clean, vigorous, serviceable citizenship and the ability to express such ideals in deeds which count.

THE possession of wealth no longer constitutes the only barometer of success; the service ideal is gradually gaining ground. The time when rich men are the big men is passing. Greatness, in the future, will depend not upon what one has been able to get, but rather on what one has been able and willing to give. Has one an abiding passion for truth and does one have a persistent love of his fellow-men; has one the courage of his conviction and is he willing to make sacrifices for them? If he possesses these qualities, then he will be a great man because he will be a serviceable man, and the service ideal hangs as high above the dollar ideal as Heaven is above earth.

I know three men whose advanced years justify calling them old. One of them has dedicated his life to the pursuit of gain and in this respect he has been eminently successful but his ailments are many and his days of happiness are of the distant past; the curtains of night are closing down. The other two are Rotarians,—one an American and the other a Briton. The American has given himself unreservedly to the service of crippled children; the chief interest in the life of the Briton is the promotion of Anglo-American friendship. These last two men seem to have found the fountain of perennial youth. They have been rendering unselfish service so continually and for so long a time that it no longer involves any struggle with themselves. They take the grade on high. Verily they are happy men. If our motto, "He profits most who serves best," ever seems to any of us trite or meaningless, we shall find renewed faith in the lives of such men. Over and over again the truth of the words, "He who would save his life shall lose it," is brought home to us. Whatever else Rotary may bring there can be nothing more fair than the promise of satisfaction which comes of the contemplation of lives well spent. There is a soul stream in Rotary, may it be kept ever pure.



PAUL P. HARRIS

Chicago, Ill.

President Emeritus, Rotary International





"FELLOWSHIP will take the sting from competition and inspire a strict obedience of the self-imposed standards of business ethics. It is the greatest compelling power known to encourage ethical improvement in the individual. A man is his best to a friend. He thinks out loud before him. He is constantly in search of friendship and wears his most attractive attributes in the quest. He knows that fellowship is sought only in the degree that it is given. In its sacred precincts there is little of pretense, more of genuineness. Through it, helpfulness to others has become a science, and organized effort has insured the intended results. It is the heart-stone that must preserve and encourage the friendly relationship of the human family in the business world."

—Charles J. Moynihan.



# Fellowship

*Convention Address by Charles J. Moynihan  
of Montrose, Colorado, Attorney*

THE world to-day is in a flux. After centuries of achievement that has made for the material comfort of modern man, unrest is everywhere and dissatisfaction abounds. Contending forces are at work while civilization staggers in its onward march to destiny's goal.

Physical science, law, selfishness, and human relations in general have become so involved in the movement that it is not easy to analyze the cause of discontentment, or point out with clearness the opportunity for improvement.

It is well to consider the forces that are now influencing civilization to determine, if possible, in what degree they meet the demand of the social state.

Disciples of the god of physical science point out with pride the accomplishments of discovery and invention. They rightfully give all credit for these to egotistical men and with vanity assert that civilization's demands are thereby more nearly satisfied.

It is true that Nature's myriad secrets are almost daily yielding to the patient and persistent investigations of trained and powerful minds. The chemist and the engineer constitute the modern Prometheus and they daily steal a little of the omnipotent fire from nature's outraged gods. The voice of the singer penetrates the vast granite recesses of the Rocky Mountains, and pours its melody into the listening ear beyond the Alleghenies. The aeroplane, like a giant condor, has winged its flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and now is about to follow the chariot of the sun around the earth in one continuous flight. The high priests of science are plumbing the very depths of matter itself in an attempt to release illimitable energy by breaking down the atom. That this ap-

palling reservoir of Godlike or demoniacal potentiality may be released within the next few years is the sober prophecy of grave men. With these marvelous accomplishments and still more stupendous possibilities, man is steadily developing lethal instrumentalities more potent in death and destruction than any possessed by Milton's angels, when, in battle array, they made the very throne of God to tremble. But these accomplishments merely emphasize man's relationship to material things. I believe that the solution of our most serious problems of the present day depend entirely upon a different and more primary relationship.

It is also true that science and invention have caused a marked change in the trend of society. Little more than a century ago, the population was largely rural. No efficient or expeditious transportation system connected one countryside with another. The producer and consumer met at the grist mill, the blacksmith shop, shoe shop, or hand loom. Commerce was largely a matter of exchange of commodities. The employer knew his workmen and their families. In fact, community acquaintance was common. Then human resourcefulness, with the magic wand of invention, spanned the continents of the world with railroad transportation. Rivers and oceans were traversed by ships of incredible speed. The necessities of life began to be manufactured in tremendous quantities by improved devices of soulless machinery. Population, therefore, flooded the manufacturing centers; values increased in urban real estate, tenement houses were crammed together and built story upon story, until people became crowded to the point of a stifling closeness.

The human soul has felt the strain of this new environment. Life in a great modern city illustrates the tension to which the civilization of today is subjecting the soul of man. Up and down the great thoroughfares ceaselessly hurry the endless throngs, each seeming to be a unit of some vast formation; yet each human soul, isolated in his own hopes and fears, is, in reality, more profoundly alone than if he were companionless in the open spaces beneath the silent stars. Day and night, the great diapason of sound beats upon the ear,—in the day, dominated by the noise of numberless machines,—in the night, past the hour of midnight, it sinks into a deep, somber hum, and then, is almost still. It thrills and it menaces; it is the sound of humanity rising from the vibrant chord of Life, struck by Fate's master hand. But, thrilling or menacing, it is a fit symbol of the exigency of the crisis that civilization must meet today. Nature no longer has free access to the companionship of men and cannot now freely soothe the tired body or the anguished mind with either her beauty or communion.

WITH the change in our economic life and in our social relations, we are beginning to realize that the folk ways of old have become buried or forgotten. The void in human relations is now beginning to appear, until it is not uncommon for one family in a tenement or apartment house to be unacquainted with the other families living therein. Entertainment and enjoyment,—life itself, as a result of these tendencies, has become more artificial than real. A great inventor has become so fearful of the fatalistic influence of the new environment of man that he hesitates to disclose new inventions when a lofty and low use,

like, of the invention were possible, the tendency is to select the lower use to the detriment of mankind. The thought cannot be permitted. We are not yet ready to turn this world into a cinder and let it revolve functionless in the orbit of the heavens. The heart of man has more faith and hope than that!

With these thoughts in mind, the question has been asked whether the human animal as he exists at the present time is capable of solving the social problems raised by his own aggregation. The question is an awful one and the challenge it implies is of no small moment. Does the machine process accomplish the end of poverty for man—does it promise eventually that knowledge and power that roots deep in the mass of the people,—is it a fiery angel of God hovering over us with benign motives, or is it a Frankenstein vulture that sooner or later will hurl us from its wings of retribution as they ceaselessly beat against the bars of fate? The fear is due to our own weakness. The hope will be fulfilled by a proper exhibition of moral strength, a faith in the generous human impulses of common man, and the divine spark which God has implanted in him.

**W**HILE the purely physical sciences are closing in upon matter, such as advancing from the atom to the electron, people's interest in social science merely tinkles the cymbals of intellectual sophistry. Public opinion requires some device to measure the stress and strain of concrete and steel,—yet what about the knowledge of the stress and strain of races, of great and small nations, of communities, families, groups, and of individuals themselves.

I contend that man's relation to persons is far more important than his relation to things. In the degree that he devoted himself and his life to the development of personal relationship with his fellow-men, in that degree will many of our vexing problems of today be rightfully settled.

I do not condemn the full use of the human intellect in its effort to fathom every depth of the vast ocean of knowledge because I realize that scientific, political, and religious thought was for centuries firmly held in the dead hand of intolerant and barbarous superstition; that for more than twelve centuries thought was largely without form and void and darkness was upon the minds of men; that two thousand years compassed the bondage of the human mind to the metaphysics of Aristotle; that Galileo was imprisoned for proclaiming the true theory of the solar system and sentenced to repeat the seven penitential psalms

for differing from Moses and the theologians. Newton's wonderful discoveries encountered strong opposition from philosophers,—the writing of Descartes and Locke found their way with difficulty into the studies of the universities,—Bacon's method of inductive reasoning never reached its splendid triumph until one hundred years ago, but the spirit of God, moving through the print shop, made possible the truths of time, and brought light into darkness.

I rejoice that the mind of man is today free to search for truth wherever it may be found. It is because a creative intelligence and mental freedom exists today which was unknown to the common man of days gone by that a better civilization is more easily possible than ever before. Now, man has really become a partner in the effort of the mass to reach the goal of human contentment.

No small portion of the discontentment which exists today is due to dissatisfaction with government and the so-called inadequacy of the law to protect either individually or collectively the citizens. A marked tendency is present to hold government responsible for things that it can never do. The habits, customs, and impulses of man, formed and practiced outside of the domain of the written law, have developed and controlled the great channel of human destiny so far as its ethical and moral standards and development have been concerned. The fact is, we too often fail to

appreciate how little law can accomplish by its mandate. No vice, by legislation, can become a virtue and the penalty of the one cannot become the reward of the other. Neither can indifference claim the just rewards of ambition. Law cannot make the ignorant intellectual, nor can it make the lazy man an industrious one. The human soul is without the jurisdiction of the law; and so is the law without power to protect a man from himself. Individual responsibility in these matters cannot be avoided. Man must therefore understand that no government and no society can be constructed which will do something for him that he, by Nature's law, must do for himself. He still "alibis" too much. "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are underlings."

**S**ELFISHNESS has frequently decreased the happiness and contentment of mankind. Time was when the desert inhabitant was an object of awe in the marts of trade and yet today there are thousands of men in largely populated centers who continue to inhabit the desert of selfishness and remain far removed from the domain of human service. Others have no spirit of selfishness about them, but a feeling of depressed loneliness because their spirit lives in an artificial environment. All great movements for good, however, are not entirely devoid of selfish aspect. Much good can still come from movements partly directed by intelligent selfishness.

Elihu Root says it has been the sum total of intelligent selfishness in a vast number of individuals, each working for his own support, his own gain, his own betterment, that has moved mankind and civilization forward. It was this that cleared the forest, cultivated the fields, built the ships and railroads, made discoveries and inventions covered the earth with commerce, softened by intercourse the enmities of nations and races, and made possible the wonders of literature and art.

During this long, involved process, selfishness has slowly grown more intelligent with a broader view of individual benefit from the common good, and gradually the influences of nobler standards of altruism, justice, and human sympathy have impressed themselves upon the conception of right conduct among civilized man. But the complete control of such motives will be the millennium. Any attempt to force a millennium by any other influence than the voluntary action of man must necessarily fail and any judgment which assumes governmental responsibility to enforce such a standard must be an

(Continued on page 41.)



**CHARLES J. MOYNIHAN**  
Montrose, Colorado.  
Attorney



THIS peep behind the scenes shows why Alexander Schwartz, a Russian by birth, is now writing and lecturing in the hope of saving others from the cruel disillusionment which changed him from an ardent Socialist worker to a determined opponent of the Soviet government. His earnest words are not the result of superficial examination but of first-hand study. It is not easy to change a man who has known Siberian exile as the result of his Socialist activities while a lieutenant-colonel of the Czar's bodyguard, who escaped that exile and worked in America for fourteen years as a Socialist and Labor organizer, who married an American woman who was active in the Socialist party for twenty years, and who finally re-

turned to Russia on a mission for the American Socialist party, filled with hope for the progress of his native land. But what he found in Russia has sent him back—leaving his wife in her grave on the border as the result of the imprisonment they suffered because they dared to see more than it was intended they should see, and because they differed from the men who now hold Russia in a thrall-dom worse than that imposed by the Czars. Some of the leaders of the new régime, Mr. Schwartz met in Siberia, America, and Russia and his account of these dominant figures is an especially interesting part of his narrative of personal experience. He is also the author of "The Voice of Russia," a book describing Russian conditions under the Czar and under the Soviet government.

## Behind Red Curtains

*An interview with M. Alexander Schwartz, former Socialist and Labor organizer and a representative from the American Socialist Party to the second congress of the Third International held in Moscow in 1920.*

By ARTHUR MELVILLE

AT intervals during the history of the world, there have been staged great dramas of revolution—dramas which in their scope and intensity have furnished gigantic spectacles interwoven with almost every type of situation with which humanity is familiar. When the true story of the Russian revolution and the subsequent establishment of the Soviet government is written—and it will not be written until Time's opera glass enables us to get a much better perspective than we now have—it will probably be found that the drama now taking place in Russia behind the red curtains is equal to, if it does not surpass in importance, any event in world history.

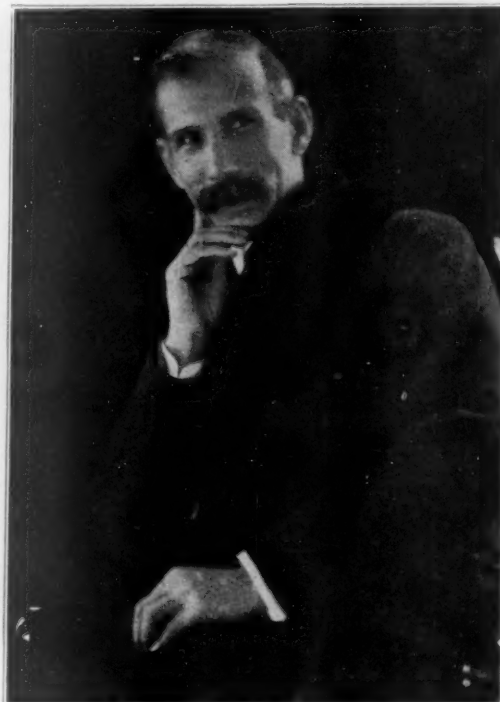
There is always one great drawback to all such dramas. During their first few acts, the curtain is almost entirely dropped—and only the swaying of its folds during the marches and counter-marches—the struggles and triumphs of the actors—together with the occasional brief glimpses afforded when some actor determined to be seen thrusts aside the draperies for a moment—give us an opportunity to get a glimpse of the spectacle being enacted on the stage. That those brief glimpses should be subject to widely different interpretations by different spectators is inevitable. Each man sees the drama in the light of his own understanding or temperament—and their accounts differ as widely as those of witnesses in a court of justice.

For this reason any man who has been behind the scenes is sure to receive a ready audience among those who are not content with the scanty vistas afforded in the ordinary way. And the account becomes doubly inter-

esting when it is given by one who helped to set the stage for the colossal drama in which he later took part. At least it started as a drama, but as we piece together the scattered bits of evidence it seems probable that the titanic spectacle being enacted in Russia is gradually losing its original character. The present actors are becoming less and less human—more and more automatons. The spectacle still remains that of a country in the throes of a great upheaval of old forms of society and government, awaiting the powerful

hand of a great leader. Today, the scene which engages our attention is that of a vast exhibition of marionettes in which twenty-two chief actors direct the pulling of the strings whereby millions of "extras" are jerked fantastically to and fro. Somehow the great set representing the Temple of Applied Democracy has been turned askew on the stage—and the temple is revealed for what it actually is—a movie lot "front." True, one does not expect real temples on the stage, but a clumsily arranged imitation does not help the actor who must continue his apostrophes to the high priest while the audience chuckles over glimpses of a scaffolding. It has been truly said that a cat walking across the stage during a dramatic scene can ruin a presentation of the best tragedy ever written—and just now there are many cats—all black and gaunt—crossing the stage during the great Russian drama. That temporary suspension of disbelief so necessary for dramatic success is being shattered and the world audience is getting restless. Apparently there is something wrong with the stage management—and how much is wrong is best explained by those who have been on both sides of the red curtains.

OF these actor-spectators, Mity Alexandrovich Kopensky, now Americanized as M. Alexander Schwartz, has had a career of unusual interest. Even if you did not know his history you would recognize in the erect, tall, lean figure, and in the tanned face with piercing black eyes a man of the "hardbitten" type, who has travelled much and endured much. And the tale of his adventures does



ALEXANDER SCHWARTZ  
Author and Lecturer





**LEON TROTSKY**  
Minister of War and Minister of Police  
Soviet Government

not lose any of its human interest because it is told in simple, straightforward style, without any pretense at forensic art. Occasionally he emphasizes his point with a wave of a brown hand, but for the most part he sits calmly smoking and casually detailing his adventures in a conversational tone. Occasionally there is a twinkle of humor in his dark eyes, or a flash of anger as he recalls the indignities which were heaped upon his wife and himself. But for the most part he seems too much engrossed with his message to place his personal troubles in the foreground. It is an instance of the message taking precedence over its bearer.

"I was born in Odessa in 1870," he tells us. "My father was a captain in the Russian army and he served in the Turkish war. When he returned he be-



**GRIGORI ZINOVIEV**  
Minister of the Interior  
Soviet Government

came affiliated with the revolutionary movement—and then one night he disappeared. My mother told me of his connection with a secret society and warned me to keep out of such things. When I was twenty-one, I joined the Russian army. Because I was an expert shot I was promoted, sent to the training school at Petrograd and then became an officer. During my army life, I saw much injustice and found that there was a good deal of revolutionary propaganda going on. There were secret societies even in the military academy. I served fourteen years in the army and was bodyguard to General Kuropatkin during the Russo-Japanese war. At last, I became commander of a battalion

of the Golden Regiment—the Czar's guard—at the Winter Palace.

"In 1905, the people were hungry and the strikers marched to the palace led by Maxim Gorky. We were ordered to fire on them, but I refused to give the order. I was suspected; and later when my connection with the Socialists at restaurants and other places was discovered, I was arrested.

"Then they sent me to Siberia—2,500 miles to march in shackles. I spent a year in the dungeons and then with the help of forged passports and through the underground system that has helped so many prisoners to escape that wilderness I made my escape from Alexander Fort to Warsaw. We were 96 days in the wilderness and often at night we slept in trees for fear of wild animals. From Warsaw, I went to New York, where I later met Trotsky who, I learned, had also been arrested and had but recently escaped. From New York I went to San Francisco and there I became a Socialist organizer. There too, I met Jessie M. Molle, whom I later married. She was just a good, plain woman but she worked for the Socialist party for 20 years—and the Soviet killed her!

"WHEN the Soviet got control of Russia I was happy because I thought that at last Russia would be free and there would be no more injustice. Yet it is worse today than it was under the Czar. Then the Russian people were sure of their homes and their property, and while they could not talk against the government they could discuss almost anything else that they chose. The streets were clean, and there were hospitals and parks; everyone had enough to eat and to wear. Now all that is changed. The people have nothing. The Soviet takes all.

"We learned something of the true



**GEORGE TCHITCHERIN**  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Soviet Government

condition of the people when we went back to Russia for the second congress of the Third International, carrying resolutions and other papers entrusted to us by the American Socialist party. We got a tremendous reception; there were special cars and trains everywhere; bands were playing, and people cheering the foreign delegates. Later, I discovered that they had been ordered to cheer and told that any who refused would be punished. Our group of foreign delegates left Moscow and proceeded to Petrograd for the opening of the Congress. There it was the same story. If we remarked to the Soviet officials that the people seemed to be ragged and their houses dilapidated, we were told that it (Cont'd on page 48)



**VLADIMIR ILICH LENIN**  
Chairman of the Executive Committee  
Russian Soviet Government

# The Unique School on Szechuen Road

By WILLARD W. BARTLETT

*Principal of the Shanghai American School  
and member of the Rotary Club of Shanghai*

**T**HIS is an international-service article. It tells of an American school in China and how a Rotary Club is helping to keep the spirit of service uppermost in the minds of the pupils.

The long-time friendship and expanding relations between China and the United States have created a need which has given rise to a unique and interesting institution. This is a first-class school for American boys and girls which is situated in the city of Shanghai, the New York of the Orient. If you make your way along the narrow, crooked street called "Szechuen Road," thronged with rickshaws, with wheelbarrows, and with coolies carrying every conceivable kind of load; if you enter a green gate in the vicinity of Hongkew Park, over the door of which appear the words "Shanghai American School," you will find yourself, as if by magic, transferred to America. You will find a large school of American boys and girls with American teachers and an American curriculum. If you come on the afternoon of a football or baseball game, you will see a demonstration of American school spirit which will make it hard for you to believe that you are in a foreign country. This is the largest school in the world for American boys and girls which is outside of American territory.

**U**P to ten years ago, one of the most difficult problems met with by American missionary and business interests was the problem of the education of the children of the many American families living in China. Missionaries had to part with their children and to send them to the States to school. Business interests found it difficult to retain high-class men in a country where there were no educational facilities for their children. To meet this problem, eight of the large mission boards and the American business interests of the Orient have united to establish an American school in Shanghai. The institution is now in its eleventh year, has a student body of three hundred and forty, and a staff of twenty-six. Nearly one-half of the pupils come from sections of China outside of Shanghai. There are now one hundred and eighteen pupils in the high-school department, of whom sixteen are in the senior class. This will be the seventh class to be graduated. The students come from



**Rotarian H. C. Norman, president of the Rotary Club of Shanghai, China, and originator of the "Service Scholarship" idea in the Shanghai American School. Rotarian Norman represented his Rotary club at the Convention at Saint Louis.**

almost every state in the Union, and the high school prepares for all American colleges and universities.

The school has recently acquired eighteen acres of land in the French concession of the city, and six buildings are in the process of erection. The architecture is of the colonial type, and the eventual plan will include a high-school building, a grade building, cottage dormitories for boys and for girls, a dining-hall, infirmary, residences, a gymnasium and an athletic field with a quarter-mile running track.

The school has no endowment and has no means of taxing the community. It is built up by the generosity of American individuals and firms in China and with the support of the mission boards. It has found that the confidence of a community is more valuable to a school than an endowment. When a one-week campaign was organized in Shanghai to secure the last one hundred thousand dollars necessary for the new plant, the community responded with over one hun-

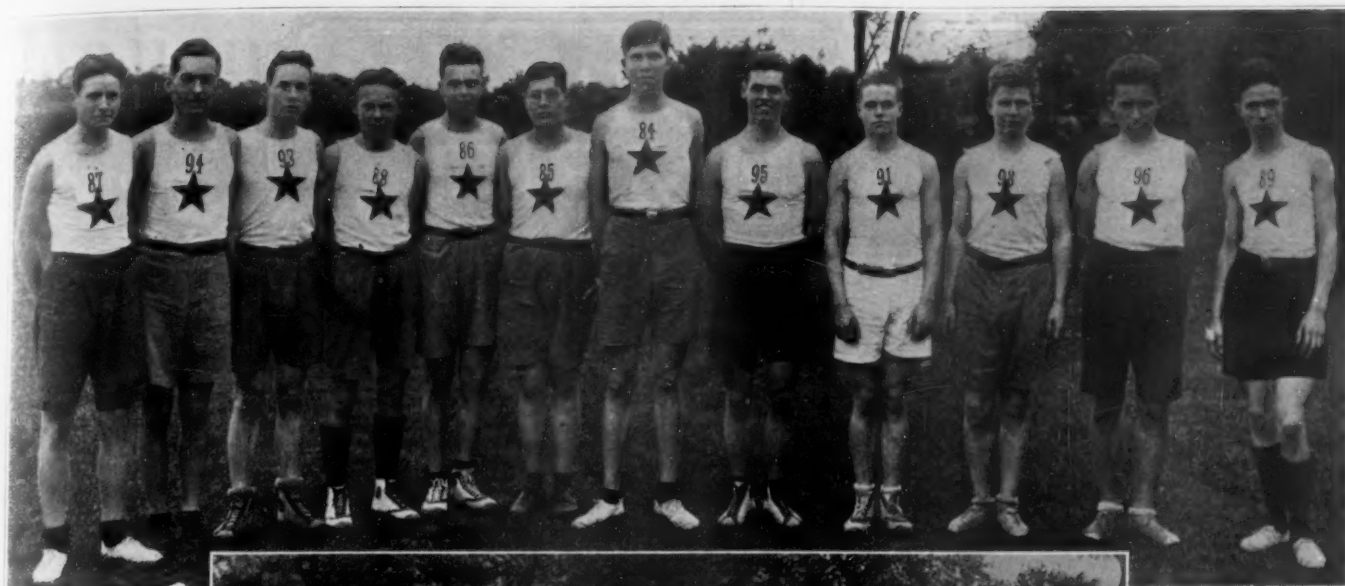
dred and twelve thousand dollars. There were, counting one to a family, but 1,555 possible contributors among the Americans in Shanghai. But at the end of the week 1,196 of these had contributed and the average contribution was fifty-one dollars. This is exclusive of contributions from firms and corporations. Thus, with over 72 per cent of the possible contributors actually giving, and with an average contribution of over fifty dollars, the American community of Shanghai believes that it holds the record for community giving. The Shanghai Rotary Club gave its support to the movement, and its members, British, Chinese, and American alike, gave of their time and of their money.

**T**HE students are a normal crowd of American boys and girls, but most of them have had experiences that would open wide the eyes of high-school students in America. Almost every one has crossed the ocean, and out of the 118 pupils in the high school, seventy-one have crossed the ocean four or more times, four have crossed it from eight to ten times, and one sophomore boy has crossed it seventeen times. Twenty-two have been around the world at least once each, and one freshman girl has been five times around. A large portion of the students

speak Chinese just as easily as English; some have lived in other foreign countries, and there are at least two one-hundred-per-cent Americans in the high school who have never yet seen the United States. Many of them can tell stories of shipwreck, and of civil war, of danger from bandits and from earthquakes, of experiences in famine, flood, typhoon, and tidal wave, to say nothing of the normal experience of a boy or girl brought up in the midst of Oriental civilization.

One of the high-school girls when threatened with capture by Bolshevik bandits in Siberia snapped on a big revolver and continued her horseback rides; and she knows how to use firearms in a way which would tend to make her quite as unpopular with a crowd of bandits as she is popular among her schoolmates. To reach school most of the boarding pupils must travel for days, some for weeks. Much of this travel is in sedan chairs, on donkeys or on wheelbarrows. Some travel for days by small Chinese boats. Twice in the last three years,





parties traveling to school have been forced to lie in the bottom of their boats while bullets whizzed overhead. But that only added zest to the trips.

Teachers are brought from America for a three-year term. Many come by way of the Pacific, returning through India and Europe. The peculiar opportunity for service to

China and to the world, the privilege of working with a high-type of boys and girls, most of whom are destined to become leaders in world affairs; the privilege of working in a school which is young, untrammelled by tradition or custom, in which the management, the board and the patrons and the community demand the highest educational standards; the opportunities for travel and experience abroad, have all made a strong appeal to the class of teachers who wish to grow and to go to the top of their profession. The school has no difficulty in securing teachers. It is constantly receiving applications from able teachers from all parts of the United States, while most of the present staff plan only to take a furlough and then to return.

As might be expected from a group of Americans in a foreign land, the spirit of patriotism is intense; and as might be expected from a group of boys and girls whose parents are giving their lives for the development of the industrial and commercial resources of China, or to the promotion of Christianity, the spirit of service is dominant. Each student believes in his school and endeavors to do something for it, to serve it in some capacity. It is here, in the ideal



American high-school girls, students of the Shanghai American School in China. Above—American high-school boys, cross-country champions of Shanghai, China. The Rotary university scholarship was won in 1922 by Herbert O. Waters, (Number 95.)

of service, that the school and the Shanghai Rotary Club have met. The unique and effective method employed is a prize for service. For a second time a prize of a five-hundred-dollar scholarship, which may be used in any American college or university, is being awarded by the Rotary Club to a member of the graduating class. This is not given for excellence in scholarship, athletic prowess, nor forensic success, but it is awarded to the young man in the graduating class who has done the most to serve his school during the four years of his high-school course.

EVERYTHING which a student has done which has helped to make his school a better institution is taken into consideration. Mere student honors are of no value unless they represent service. The mere holding of a student office counts nothing, unless the holder of that office has, through it, done actual service for the school. Making a team does not count, but helping the team to play a game which reflects credit on the school does count. Scholarship of a type which helps to raise the scholastic standards of the school is a factor. Conduct in pri-

vate and in public which reflects credit on the institution is given much weight; and most of all, credit is given to the young man who maintains toward his fellow-students a spirit of helpfulness and who makes his own welfare second to the welfare and interests of the school.

The prize last year was won by Herbert O. Wat-

ers, of Swatow, who during his senior year was president of the Student Association. He is using his scholarship in Dennison University, Ohio, where he is now a freshman. Accomplishments which were considered in giving the prize were varied. One young man was a very effective speaker during the school campaign for funds. Another started a school newspaper, organized a staff, published the paper regularly and turned it over to his successor at the end of the year with almost one hundred dollars surplus. The cross-country captain, unexpectedly finding his team in danger of defeat, remained behind, coached the last two men on the team, brought them into good positions and saved the day for his team and for his school by sacrificing his personal chances of being first man home. Another student throughout his course sympathetically befriended and helped every new boy who came to the school. Still another wrote up all items of school news for the leading city newspaper, rendering his school a signal service in keeping its activities constantly before the public.

After all is said and done, the experi-  
(Continued on page 56.)



### *Sounding the Key-Note*

A SOUND wave is a small—even insignificant—thing in itself. Yet the physicist can tell you that if a certain note is sounded for a sufficiently lengthy period the vibrations so caused would be strong enough to shake a huge building and finally send that building crashing on its foundations. And if you should sound other notes—such notes as Kubelik produces from a violin or Paderewski from a piano—these vibrations would send a responsive thrill through every soul in the audience. Thus sound waves may have constructive or destructive values, depending on the key-note. What is the key-note of Rotary?

During the Saint Louis Convention some 6,000 Rotarians from twenty-six different countries have been striving to attune their conduct to that key-note—to discover the thing of paramount importance which shall guide their organization during the coming year. What have they heard? They have heard of the activities of Rotary International—of the activities of the individual clubs. They have heard of crippled children's work, of boys' work, of fellowship, of patriotism, and of other things that Rotary sums up in the term, "service." But interesting and important as are all these, it was something else which seemed to dominate the thoughts of the delegates—one topic which sooner or later seemed bound to monopolize the conversation of those cosmopolite groups—the essence of the Rotary program—ethical conduct of business!

It was not merely ethical conduct of any special business, but of all business—not simply ethical business of any particular nation, but better business methods of all nations. The sort of business ethics referred to by President Harding when—speaking from a stage decorated with the flags of twenty-six nations, he told his fellow Rotarians:

"Your services are not alone in developing the ideal, it is in putting your ideals into practice—and the thing that the world needs today more than anything else—is to understand that only service will bring about restoration after the tumult of the world war. If we can all get down to service, ample service, honest service, helpful service, and appreciate the things that humanity must do to insure recovery then there will come out of the great despondency and discouragement and distress of the world, a new order. And some day when we acclaim it, I fancy I shall see the emblems of Rotary in the foreground, because you of Rotary, representative of the best we have in America, have played your big part in making service, one of the appraised offerings of mankind, worth while."

The key-note had been sounded—and the great Coliseum trembled with the diapason of applause.

A sound wave is a minute thing—ethics are intangible—but either can exert a tremendous influence when human souls vibrate in harmony with the key-note.

### *Enforcing the Law*

AN African sultan visiting London declared that the most impressive thing in the metropolis was the power of the man who could halt a roaring stream of traffic with a wave of his white-gloved hand. The traffic policeman is a familiar figure to us, and we realize that his power lies in the delegation of our own rights. But traffic laws or any other laws are only good when they are carefully considered, deliberately made, and then *strictly enforced*.

"I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution," said U. S. Grant in an inaugural address. Laws are made by duly elected and constituted authority; therefore the course should be plain; obey the law of the land until such a time as universal approbation or general clamor for its repeal shall show that the law is a good or a bad one. This does not excuse those having the responsibility of enforcement from intelligently interpreting and enforcing the law.

Just laws do not restrain decent citizens for the upright citizen asks nothing but justice for either himself or others. The hysterical vengeance of cowardly mobs or the tendency to covertly or openly disobey certain laws is at once a reversion to barbarism and a confession of incompetence.

To secure good government of any kind we must take the trouble to pick our authorities wisely and support them vigorously. We must assume the responsibility of our own acts and not try to dodge the issue.

### *Comrades*

IN one of Barrie's plays, the heroine picks up an armful of law books and goes off to study them because—"Do you think I'd want to marry a man who knew more than I did?" There is some interesting psychology underlying that remark. If all husbands and wives were equally interested in one another's careers we might hear less of the divorce courts. If all parents and children were equally in touch with each other's ambitions we might hear less of families broken up either because the youngsters felt that their knowledge of the world was superior to that of their elders, or because the elders believed that the youngsters were tearing recklessly along dangerous paths.

One of the most important things in life is perspective, and another is humor. If you have those two, you will escape much trouble both at home and abroad. Some people are born with these qualities strongly developed—some have to develop them as they go through life. The happiest people are those who have acquired them in some way and who use them to form happy and serene relations with their families and their fellowmen. Such people may not emerge unscathed from the trenches of life—but they can be proudly conscious of having done their best.



# Unusual Stories of Unusual Men

## Meet This— Fighting Parson!

By "ONE OF HIS FELLOW-MEMBERS"  
of the Rotary Club of Chanute, Kansas

**T**HE Reverend E. A. Blackman, "Earl," to everyone in Kansas, would not consent to our writing a sketch for THE ROTARIAN concerning his activities as National Chaplain of the American Legion. "Too much publicity," he said, "and it might look like I was trying to capitalize my position." So we refrained.

But now that he is no longer National Chaplain, and is just as busy in numerous other activities, we want the Rotarians at large to know this "Fighting Parson" more intimately.

The very best thing about Earl is that he is the father of the finest pair of two-year-old twin daughters, Elouise and Lilabel, that have ever been seen in southeastern Kansas.

Then, Mrs. Earl, formerly Eva M. Morgan, of Salina, Kansas, who is active and influential in everything for the good of the community and Earl's church work, is the next best thing about Earl.

As far as Earl personally is concerned, he was born near Kendallville, Indiana, October 2, 1882, and underwent the usual routine of farmwork, country school, saw-mill work, and other odd jobs, until sixteen years of age when he left home to master mechanical engineering. He attended Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., for a course in steam and machine design, and later worked for the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company as fireman. Then he was assistant engineer of the steam yacht "Lucile" in and about New York harbor. We next find him helping to build automobiles at Kokomo, Indiana, for the Haynes Company. Following that, he held various engineering positions for small plants and then became chief engineer for the Toledo and Chicago Interurban Railroad Company.

After all these experiences the ambition for a college education possessed him, and true to his make-up he hustled right into it. He says, however, that he had no idea as to what course he should take—he simply knew that he wanted a better education. For several years the matter of selecting a profitable course bore heavily with him. He spent some time studying voice, and then did some concert and evangelistic singing, and tried preaching also, to help earn his way through college. Vacation times,

however, found him back at his engineering work, operating threshing engines in the wheat fields of Kansas and North Dakota. About this time he also again dipped into the selling of automobiles in central Kansas. His kaleidoscopic career continued. For six years he was "in and out" of Tri-State College, Indiana, earning his expenses and gradually coming to realize just what his life work should be. A good deal of this period was spent in the University of Kansas. Two years before finishing college he settled one important matter by finally persuading the then Miss Morgan, that she might do worse if she did not consider him seriously. She did—the latter—

and for the last two years of his college course, they made their plans and accomplished their purposes together. All this while Earl was preaching, singing, and teaching boxing to earn a living, and Eva did choir work, gave music and voice lessons, keeping right up in those days as she does today, in all the good things that Earl undertakes.

Earl's first pastorate was the First Christian Church of Chanute, to which he came in 1914.

Eastern Kansas and western Missouri knew Earl pretty well before the World War. Wherever there is action, there is Earl. Just as quickly as possible, he volunteered and was commissioned Lieutenant Chaplain, June 20th, 1917, and was assigned to the 130th Field Artillery, 35th Combat Division, during the war. He was with the division overseas for twelve months and it was during this period that he earned his sobriquet of the "fighting parson."

After the signing of the Armistice, Earl, with a desire to relieve the monot-



The Rev. Earl A. Blackman, of Chanute, Kansas, is better known to his fellow-Legionnaires as "the fighting parson." His title was gained when, while serving as chaplain overseas he issued a challenge to any A. E. F. chaplain of 160 pounds weight or over, for a boxing bout to be held at Paris under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. "Earl" believes that ministers should participate in all healthy amusements so that they can better direct the recreational activities of their congregations—and this challenge was an attempt to put his belief into practice.

ony, issued a challenge to any chaplain of 160 pounds weight or over with the A. E. F. for a boxing match to be held in Paris under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Prospects were flourishing for a grand time as there was a "taker" in short order, and indications were pointing toward a wonderful occasion for all concerned, when General Pershing interfered. The notoriety gained by this instance, however, gave Earl the title of "Fighting Parson," which will no doubt stick for many years to come.

Earl advocates the active participation of ministers in all forms of athletics and healthy amusements. He believes that in this way they can best give direction and control, as well as to promote, such worth-while activities. Since his return in 1919 he has put his theory to work in many ways, and this is still another reason for his popularity.

Besides his ministerial duties Earl holds an honorary membership in the Stationary Engineers Association, and is active in other organizations.

# The Value of Talks by Business Men in the Schools

By WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH

*Managing Director of the National Honesty Bureau*

**W**E must, even if we cannot get men back into the schools as teachers, contrive in some way to furnish our students with the masculine viewpoint as to honor. If we try to carry the kindergarten atmosphere on to the days when our pupils are at the door of the real business world, they will get a prostrating chill when they enter that world. Already they discount the ethical instructions of their teachers, because they say, "She is only a woman. What does she know about business?" This is why the male principal is so effective if he will handle the training in business honor. This is why the visits of business men to the schools means so much in supporting the teaching that has already been given there.

The following suggestions in this article are for the use of visitors to the schoolroom.

An audience of school children is either the easiest or the most difficult one in the world. They are not so unsophisticated as they look. They have heard a good many speakers before you, and they will have to hear a good many after you are gone. They are acquainted with most of the obvious things that you are likely to say, and if you indulge in platitudes the teachers will be kept busy to prevent the audience saying them aloud with you. Getting their attention is not hard, but it is easy to lose it. The three things to remember are, to be direct, to be sincere, and to be practical.

Be direct. If you are a timid speaker, try to remember that a speech is simply a talk by one person to many. As soon as you are introduced, fix your eyes upon one person in the rear of the room and talk mainly to him. He will not know that you have singled him out, but this device may relieve your embarrassment. You may also lessen your embarrassment if you use the blackboard or bring with you some objects to show to the school while you are talking.

Make only one point. Show it from as many angles as you will, but exhibit only one jewel. Usually omit your introduction; sidetrack the unessentials; stop before your eloquent peroration. Say it, and sit down. Take less time than you have been allotted. Take less than you think you need. If you don't get it all said this time, come again. Be so concise that they will want you to come again.

Be sincere. Be humorous, if that is natural, and you have time. Be personal, if your own story will help drive the lesson home. But each minute remember your privilege. You are speaking to the

most potentially influential audience in your community; they are in the most impressionable period of their lives; and if you mean what you say, you may influence some of them for good as long as they live.

Never patronize. Never strut. Be yourself, and be as worthy as you can, but do not pretend to be any better or any worse than other people. Think of yourself simply as a fellow-student, who has gone a little farther along in life than those to whom you are speaking, and who has learned some rather costly but valuable lessons, which you want, in a brotherly way, to share with your hearers.

What are your assets as a speaker?

Your preparedness will help; your choice of words, your logic, your fluency of expression. But lack of culture will be forgiven if you know your subject. Your business standing will be of great help. The fact that you, a leader in the community, have taken time and pains to come to the school, in good will and without recompense, to show your friendship and to share your knowledge and experience, means much to all those who know of you. Your character counts most of all. Before you have said a word, the conviction that "this successful man believes in honesty because he has proved its value" adds considerable to every word you are going to say. It is not your eloquence that the young

people need. It is not wholly the fact that you are reminding them of the eternal value of one of the Ten Commandments. It is that, in this age when there is so much loose talk condoning sin and implying that "everybody is doing it," a good man throws his experience and influence for their sakes into the fight for righteousness.

Finally, be practical. Think out how they can use what you are going to say. Visualize their honesty-problems, their temptations to dishonor. Ask the teacher or superintendent in advance how you can best help in meeting the real problems of that classroom. Give them something they can try today, something they can do tomorrow.

Your talk will be more effective if you are dramatic and graphic in your presentation. Where you can, use real instances. Substitute your own experiences and observations for the "canned" ones usually given. Put figures on the blackboard, but don't put on too many. Remember that objects that are commonplace to you are unfamiliar to most young people. If you have something in your hand, like a blank checkbook, a bond, a mortgage, a check-printer, a fingerprint record, you will attract and hold attention, and encourage the children to come up and examine your exhibit and talk with you. Thus you will come into closer contact with them, and make your points clearer.

## The Spoke of Service

**I**N Rotary there can be no Dividends without Service.

Service has made Rotary survive selfishness. Service has put Rotary on the map of the world.

Service is friendship, and of what Service is a friend unless you use him, not misuse him? I often ask a favor of a friend in order that my friend will feel free to ask a favor of me.

Service is attendance. How can a member be of Service to Rotary, or to Rotarians, by not attending? How can other members be of Service to you when they lack that real acquaintanceship that brings confidence?

Rotary is Service and Service is Rotary. Not lip service, but *lift* service. Not talk, but a test. Buck passers do not belong in Rotary, neither do they remain long in Rotary.

There is Service in a smile, in a word of encouragement, in a written word of cheer.

Cash helps in Rotary, but cooperation helps more in Service.

The biggest Service that a member can get out of Rotary is a right to wear the badge, for the badge is proof that you are dependable, capable, square and fair.

The best Service a member can render Rotary is daily example of the right to wear the badge.

When other members can point to you with personal pride and say to the world: "He is a man of Service—he profits because he serves best"—when a member can say this of you, you have received the best kind of advertising in all the world.

When a member earns the right to wear the badge, he will reap his rightful reward. Hundreds will praise him and enough pay him to prove that the Golden Rule is, after all, the best rule for the behavior of man—that "Service Above Self" is a great and lasting slogan.—Fred Van Amburgh, in *The Silent Partner*.



# INFORMES CONCISOS DE LO QUE SE HACE EN EL MUNDO ROTARIANO

Asuntos importantes para la información de los socios de los Rotary Clubs en países de habla española. Hay más de 1,400 Rotary Clubs y unos 90,000 Rotarios en los varios continentes del mundo.

**E**L nuevo gobernador del Distrito 25 del Rotary Internacional, Juan José Hernández y Mendoza, natural de Quemado de Guínes, nació el veinte y cuatro de noviembre de mil ochocientos ochenta y cinco. Desde joven demostró una gran inclinación hacia el comercio. Estuvo trabajando primeramente en Sagua la Grande donde comenzó con un pequeño negocio de hielo, teniendo al propio tiempo que hacer las veces de dueño y repartidor de hielo. Allí en Sagua la Grande libró una fuerte campaña competitiva con otra fábrica, hasta dominar el mercado, a pesar de que todo el mundo le pronosticaba un fracaso. De Sagua la Grande trasladó su domicilio a Cienfuegos en el año de mil novecientos diez y seis donde constituyó con el señor Asisclo del Valle, primer Vice-Presidente fundador del Rotary Club de Cienfuegos, la Sociedad de "Hernández y Hermano S en C." estableciendo una nueva fábrica de hielo en esta ciudad de Cienfuegos. Posteriormente ha seguido ampliando sus negocios de hielo y de plantas eléctricas, teniendo actualmente bajo su control las siguientes: Cienfuegos, Camafíey, Sancti Spiritus, Colón, Trinidad, Florida, Jovelanos, Caibarien y Santiago de Cuba.

En el orden comercial es un verdadero Rotario, debiéndose a ello sus innumerables éxitos, pues siempre ha seguido el lema: "Se beneficia más quien mejor sirve." Puede decirse que ha establecido sus negocios en localidades donde el servicio al público era pésimo, debiéndose a ello precisamente el que haya surgido la necesidad de implantar el negocio. Sin embargo donde Juan José está establecido nunca le ha salido nadie a hacerle la competencia, pues por haber prestado un servicio eficaz, no ha dado motivo a que surja la necesidad de establecer un nuevo negocio.

Considerado como Rotario puede decirse que por sus procedimientos lo es aunque no perteneciera al Rotary Club. Socio fundador del Rotary Club de Cienfuegos, ha prestado al mismo y a su ciudad grandes servicios. Sus campañas contra el precio abusivo de la tarifa de alumbrado eléctrico con la cual se dió a conocer en el Rotary Club fué un éxito. No ha habido una sola obra en el Rotary Club de Cienfuegos, a la que no haya prestado la fuerza decisiva de su actividad y energía. En las Cocinas Económicas; en la del Dispensario Dental para niños pobres de las escuelas públicas; en el arreglo de las carreteras de Cienfuegos a Caonao y de Cienfuegos a

Punta Gorda, se encuentra ligado su nombre al del Rotary Club de Cienfuegos.

Fué Vicepresidente del Rotary Club de Cienfuegos del año 1920 al 1921. Fué Presidente del Rotary Club de Cienfuegos desde abril de mil novecientos veinte y uno a mil novecientos veinte y dos y actualmente ha sido electo Gobernador del Distrito 25 para 1923-1924.

**L**AS Conferencias de los Rotarios de las Islas Británicas que se celebraron en Scarborough los días 18-11 de mayo, tuvieron un plan parecido a lo que ha adoptado el Rotary Internacional para la Convención anual en Saint Louis. Los que arreglaron el programa procuraron a llamar la atención de los asistentes cada día a una fase distinta del Rotary. Para el primer tomaron el aspecto individual. Tratando de ese sujeto, el Canónigo Thompson Elliott se aprovechó de la ocasión para descontar los argumentos que se presentarían durante de la sesión de la tarde del mismo día en favor de los Códigos de Práctica en Negocios. Dijo que los Rotarios deberían guardarse de tener demasiado confianza en las reglas de conducta escritas. Deberían mas permitir que la conciencia dirija la corazón.

Por la tarde del mismo día el Rotario Ernest Walls, el jefe del Comité inglés de los Métodos en Negocios y también socio del Comité internacional sobre lo mismo asunto, desarrolló el pensamiento que un código practical es una consecu-

encia lógica del Rotary. Los Rotarios del mundo necesitan mas que generalidades. Después de un debate vivo los Rotarios se acordaron de que el asunto principal del programa para el año entrante fuera la preparación de códigos de las prácticas correctas en negocios, basados en el Código de Etica de Rotary.

Para realizar ese plan, se organizaron grupos de los que se interesaban en la misma clase de negocios o en la misma profesión. Esos grupos se parecieron mucho al grupo de los farmacéuticos que organizó el Rotario Dr. Thomas Stephenson de Edinburgo hace unos meses. Se espera que los grupos acabarán el trabajo que empezaron en Scarborough y que se desarrollarán códigos antes de las Conferencias de 1924.

En tercer lugar se trató el servicio en pro de la comunidad. El Rotario J. E. Barton, de Bristol, dijo que en su opinión el Rotary nos proporciona una nueva perspectiva de los asuntos públicos, que nos manda pensar de esos asuntos de una manera mas imaginativa. Entonces hizo uso de la palabra el Dr. Stancomb de Southampton. A su parecer el Rotary despierta en asuntos públicos un nuevo espíritu que comprende la toleración, la confianza, el optimismo y la inspiración.

El Presidente Anterior del Rotary Internacional, el Sr. Albert S. Adams, de Atlanta, Georgia, E.-U., presentó los saludos los mas cordiales de los funcionarios del Rotary Internacional. Dijo que a menos que el Rotary realizara sus ideales, no pudiera vivir. Es necesario que los Rotarios pratiquen lo que profesan. Hablando del espíritu del Rotary, el Sr. Adams dijo que el base del movimiento es la amistad. No hacen los Rotarios uso del nombre con motivo de ser diferentes. Esa costumbre no es mas que un medio de conocerse mas.

El estudiar las prácticas en negocios es una actividad que sigue lógicamente los ideales del Rotary. El Rotary nos enseña que los negocios nos ofrecen una oportunidad inapreciable de servir a otros. Si hacemos uso de mejores prácticas en negocios y aceptamos el concepto de servicio como base de todo lo que hagamos podremos todos quedar orgullosos de ser hombres de negocios.

El Coronel Buckley platicó sobre los planes que había arreglado el gobierno para aumentar el numero de los emigrados a las varios Dominiones y Colonias de la Gran Bretaña. El Canónigo Pierce manifestó la necesidad de lograr leyes contra la publicación en los periódicos y en las revistas de informes indecentes.



**JUAN JOSE HERNANDEZ**  
Cienfuegos, Cuba  
Gobernador del Distrito 25 para 1923-1924

# NOTES BRÈVES SUR CE QU'ON FAIT DANS LE MONDE ROTARIEN

Ecrites surtout pour les Rotariens de la France y des Provinces  
du Canada où l'on parle français. Il y a plus de 1,400 Rotary  
Clubs et presque 90,000 Rotariens sur tous les continents du monde

**L**ES Rotariens de la Grande Bretagne formulèrent les plans et le programme pour le Conclave Annuel qui eut lieu du 8 au 11 de mai à Scarborough, Angleterre, de la même manière qu'a employée le Rotary International pour le Quatorzième Conclave Annuel à Saint Louis. Ils essayèrent d'appeler l'attention de ceux qui assistaient à une phase différente du Rotary chaque jour.

Le premier jour on a traité de l'aspect individuel du Rotary. Le Chanoine Titulaire de la cathédrale de Leicester, le Rotarien Thompson Elliott, saisit l'occasion de parler d'avance contre les arguments qui se donneraient pendant la séance de l'après-midi en faveur des Codes de Pratiques dans les Affaires. "Les Rotariens devraient se garder de trop fier aux règles écrites et aux codes. La conscience, dit-il, doit guider le coeur."

D'autre part dans la session de l'après-midi le Rotarien Ernest Walls, le chef du Comité anglais sur les Méthodes dans les Affaires et membre du comité du Rotary International sur le même sujet dit qu'une code pratique est le développement logique des idéals du Rotary. Les Rotariens du monde ont besoin de plus que de généralités. Après une discussion longue, vive et du plus amicale, les Rotariens se sont agréés que pendant l'année prochaine ils se donneraient à la préparation de codes de pratique dans les affaires, fondés sur le Code Ethique du Rotary. Afin de rendre effective cette décision, ils votèrent de former des groupes composés de ceux qui s'intéressent aux mêmes espèces d'affaires ou à la même profession, groupes modelés sur le groupe de pharmaciens que le Rotarien Dr. Thomas Stephenson d'Edimbourg organisa il y a quelques mois. Ces groupes étudieront les problèmes relatifs à la préparation de telles codes et en prépareront, s'il est possible, avant le Conclave de 1924.

En troisième lieu on a étudié les méthodes de rendre service au public. Le Rotarien J. E. Barton de Bristol dit qu'à son avis le Rotary devrait nous aider à concevoir d'une manière moins rigide et d'un esprit plus imaginaire notre devoir qui est de faire tout notre possible pour le bon public. Le Dr. Stancomb de Southampton dit que le Rotary a enseigné à tous les Rotariens la tolérance, la confiance, l'optimisme, et l'inspiration.

M. Albert S. Adams, d'Atlanta, Georgia, E.-U., Président Sorti du Rotary

International, a donné les compliments du Président et du Conseil d'Administration du Rotary International, l'association qui comprend tous les quatorze cents Rotary clubs du monde. Il dit qu'à moins que les Rotariens ne fissent de leur mieux pour traduire en faits les principes et les idéals du mouvement, le Rotary ne pourrait vivre ni mériterait la vie. Il ajouta que le fondement du Rotary, c'est l'amitié. Les Rotariens ne s'appellent pas l'un l'autre par le petit nom seulement pour être différents et originaux. Ce n'était qu'un moyen de plus se connaître.

On ne doit pas se décourager si l'oeuvre en faveur des garçons ne marche que lentement, dit-il. Le succès de l'oeuvre ne se mesurera pas par le temps qu'il faudra pour l'accomplir mais par les résultats. Le modèle qu'admire chaque garçon, c'est l'homme. Par conséquent, les hommes doivent se faire des modèles dignes.

Il n'est pas difficile de comprendre pourquoi le Rotary International s'est décidé de s'intéresser pendant l'année actuelle à l'amélioration des méthodes et des usages du monde des affaires. A la fin, tous les arts, la musique, le théâtre, et aussi les sciences s'appuient sur les affaires. Les affaires offrent à chaque citoyen une occasion remarquable de servir à son voisin. "Si l'homme d'affaires vise toujours à l'idéal de la service, il pourra être bien fier d'être homme d'affaires."

Il y avait deux autres conférences remarquables au conclave. Le Colonel Buckley discuta les problèmes relatifs à l'émigration des Anglais aux colonies. Le Rotarien Dormer Pierce, Chanoine Titulaire de la cathédrale de Brighton parla sur les moyens légaux d'empêcher la publication dans les journaux et dans les revues des articles scabreuses.

**E**N avril M. le Président du Rotary Club de Vera Cruz apprit qu'il y avait tant de personnes malades de petit vérole dans la ville que la situation était dangereuse. On avait demandé à la ville de Mexico assez de vaccine pour vacciner cinq mil personnes et n'en avait pas reçu assez pour cinq cents. Par conséquent les Rotariens considérèrent les moyens d'éviter une épidémie. Ils télégraphèrent au Gouverneur de l'Etat pour demander sa permission de prendre l'action qu'il fallait, et après l'avoir reçue, ils commencèrent une campagne de vaccination. Il fallut obtenir le vaccine

d'Indianapolis, E.-U., qui est plus de 4600 kilomètres de Vera Cruz. A Vera Cruz on prit bien garde de ne pas gaspiller le vaccine. Avec le vaccine que l'on emploie ordinairement pour vacciner une personne, ils vaccinèrent quatre au cinq personnes. Pendant les dix jours suivantes les Rotariens se réunirent chaque nuit. Ils formèrent de divers groupes à la tête desquels il y avait un médecin. Les femmes et les filles des Rotariens servirent de gardes-malades. Cette armée vaccina tous les pauvres et malinstruits de la ville, parce qu'ils crurent que les autres pourraient s'obtenir les soins nécessaires. Chaque jour on vaccina à peu près mil personnes, ou quelques 20,000 en total. Le maire proclama une "semaine de vaccination" et ordonna que la police rendit son aide à cette oeuvre. Pour montrer à ceux qui avaient peur de la vaccination qu'il n'y avait point de danger, le président du Rotary club se laissa vacciner six fois. A cause de cette action prompte du club, on évita une épidémie de cette maladie fatale et hideuse.

Le Rotarien J. Anton E. Verkade, président du Rotary Club d'Amsterdam, Hollande, le premier Rotary club organisé dans ce pays, visita le Rotary Club de New York, en route à St. Louis pour y assister au Conclave Annuel du Rotary International. Les Rotariens de New York, suivant la coutume longtemps établie de présenter un drapeau américain à chaque premier club organisé dans un pays, lui donna un tel drapeau pour son club. Le Rotarien Verkade leur remercia et les bouleversa absolument par la présentation en nom des Rotariens d'Amsterdam d'un drapeau hollandais.

Les Rotariens qui voyagent par les vapeurs transatlantiques ou transpacifiques forment de plus en plus l'habitude de se chercher toute de suite après de s'embarquer. Souvent on trouve un avis qui fait savoir que tous les Rotariens à bord se réuniront dans tel ou tel salon. Puis ils organisent un Rotary club temporaire avec le déjeuner chaque jour ou tous les deux jours de la traversée. De cette manière on forme des amitiés très étroites qui durent souvent bien des années après le voyage et qui aideront beaucoup à développer de meilleures relations entre les peuples des diverses nations.





Under the Direction of William C. Bamburgh  
General Sales and Advertising Manager, Drake Brothers Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Business Composition and Expression

*Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language*, edited by W. T. Harris, and F. Sturgis Allen. Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam Co., 1923. Pp. 2620; illustrated.

*Roget's International Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*, revised and re-edited by C. O. Sylvester Mawson (associate editor of Webster's International Dictionary). New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1922. Pp. 742; index.

*The Century Vocabulary Builder*, by Garland Greever and James M. Bachelor. New York: Century Co., 1922. Pp. 320; index.

*Writing for Print*, by H. F. Harrington. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1922. Pp. 252; illustrated; index.

*Training for the Newspaper Trade*, by Don C. Seitz. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1918. Pp. 162; illustrated.

*First Principles of Advertising*, by Wilbur D. Nesbit. New York: Gregg Publishing Co., 1922. Pp. 110; illustrated; no index.

*The Handbook of Business Correspondence*, by S. Roland Hall. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1923. Pp. 1048; illustrated; index.

GENERAL PERSHING'S recent order commanding army officers to heed their clarity of thought and expression is only one of the clarion calls of leading men asking for less confusion in the use of English.

Our onward rush into fields of tremendous prosperity brought into business life many men whose utterances are crude and whose methods of thought are beyond the comprehension of others.

Neither the language spoken by the many nor the diction written and spoken by the few are always as lucid as they should be. The development of misunderstandings, complaints, errors, and general ignorance which is partly attributable to inaccuracies of speech needs attention in all walks of life—but especially in the lives of business men who aspire to commanding positions. Without clear expression clear action is impossible.

The most important aid to the mind is the dictionary—and the most important aid to the dictionary is the thesaurus. We are fortunate in having the wealth of scholarship behind such a production

as the 1923 edition of Webster's International Dictionary. In many ways this edition of a standard work supersedes all previous editions—so that the possession of the latest dictionary becomes almost a moral obligation in these times of rapidly changing interpretations.

But none of the dictionaries can entirely take the place of that well-tryed work, Roget's Thesaurus. It is a supplement to all dictionaries for its basis is the dictionary; yet its place is an assistant thinking mechanism, as well as a source book for the exact words with which to express a given thought to the best advantage.

This new edition stands out above all others as the result of revised editing, modernized interpretation, and treatment from the latest schemes for systematization.

It would seem almost impossible to those who have used the work for daily reference that any advancement of such a classic could be made; yet we find many advancements in method, and numerous citations of meanings, for which the most experienced may be grateful.

Business and professional men should not be without either of these instructors in both the spoken and written vocabulary.

In like manner any study of English words for the increase of one's vocabulary is a laudable venture. Unfortunately many are averse to spending time in the study of words—and many also believe that a good vocabulary is either inherited or is due to a miracle. But the fault of poor language lies with the individual—not with his ancestors—and for this season "The Century Vocabulary Builder" by Greever and Bachelor can exert great influence if rightly used and faithfully followed.

A general training for the newspaper business would help the average business man, for it would give him valuable lessons in observation, prompt and careful analysis, ingenuous deduction, in that swift interpretation of human tendencies which is the highest form of education,

and would assure his wakefulness in any emergency. For these reasons "Writing for Print," by H. F. Harrington, may well be studied by business men regardless of whether they are actively engaged in any form of journalistic work.

"Training for the Newspaper Trade," by Don C. Seitz, may also be included in this category. While this work is descriptive of the entire trade it presents a clear series of premises upon which the manufacture and delivery of a daily paper is based—and a study of these premises is applicable to many other forms of business besides that of the newspaper men.

FROM "First Principles of Advertising," by Wilbur D. Nesbit, we may learn that outdoor advertising is a special form of exploitation with a distinctive message—and that though the advertising is large in size it is most effective when simple and minute in detail. It is a form of business expression which calls for special study and correct application. This book is well illustrated; it presents the mechanical determination of methods for an outdoor advertising campaign, it gives careful estimates of costs, and thus earns a place in any advertising library.

There may be wisdom in making a book in which hardly a single phase of the subject under discussion is not fully treated. At least, there is no other attitude to take toward the making of a hand-book and the work of Roland Hall is avowedly a hand-book of business composition in the epistolary manner.

His wisdom in making so complete a book need not be doubted, for while no one would read "The Handbook of Business Correspondence" through, there is no need to do so. It is a reference book only, and in that respect it is not likely to have a rival for some years. It is not too long for a reference book, and it should be frequently used by those engaged in commercial correspondence, for the author has made an exhaustive study of correspondence problems and has provided solutions for them all. We recommend this for reference use only.



*HERE you can walk over to Main Street, drop in at the sign of the Rotary flag, get your guest's badge, and make yourself at Home! The fellows are always glad to see you and to learn what your club is doing, and while you bend elbows over the luncheon table they will tell you about the best club in the best town in the best country in the World!*

#### **Smallpox Epidemic Conquered by Prompt Action**

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO.—While discussing a newspaper account of some new cases of smallpox in Vera Cruz, the president of the Rotary club learned from one of the doctors that the situation was serious because there was no vaccine in the city. It was found that the local authorities had asked Mexico City for enough vaccine for 5,000 people, but had only been able to get a supply sufficient for 500 people. A special meeting of the Rotary club was called to discuss the situation, and it was decided that an epidemic might be averted by prompt action. The club president telegraphed the governor of the state to the effect that five cases of smallpox had appeared in widely distributed districts of the city, and asked that the club be given authority to take action toward

averting an epidemic. The request was granted, and national and local health authorities, and municipal authorities, gave the Rotary club "carte blanche" to take whatever action seemed necessary.

A vaccination campaign was inaugurated. The club wired New Orleans for the necessary vaccine. New Orleans had to secure it from Indianapolis, but the amount was forwarded by the first boat. Mexico City also sent a supply, but this did not arrive in time for the campaign.

It was found that with care, four or five people could be vaccinated with an amount of vaccine ordinarily used for one person. Two of the Rotarians were doctors and they immediately established bases for three districts. During the following ten days the club held nightly meetings which represented a 100 per cent attendance; and the necessary com-

mittee soon got into action. Each group was headed by one or more physicians, the wives and daughters of Rotarians served as nurses; other Rotarians served in various other ways. This army of workers proceeded to vaccinate the whole of the poorer classes of the city, as it was thought that the upper classes could take care of themselves. An average of 1,000 persons were vaccinated every day, and altogether from 16,000 to 20,000 people were given the vaccine. The mayor declared a public "vaccination week" and sent police to aid in the work. The club president was vaccinated six times in order to demonstrate to objectors that there was no danger!

No epidemic resulted, the smallpox has disappeared from the city, and there has been only one death. In the past, such epidemics have been periodical and have caused many deaths. Almost in-



This picture was taken during a dinner dance arranged by the Cienfuegos, Cuba, Rotary Club. Rotary wheels and Spanish, American, and Cuban flags figured prominently in the brilliant decorations of the hall. A feature of the program was a clever "take off" on a regular Rotary meeting, during which the fair

substitutes on the stage gave many realistic imitations of the mannerisms and even the voices of the Rotarians. The proceeds were devoted to the boys work of the club. The new governor of the Twenty-fifth District (Cuba) is Senor Juan Jose Hernandez, prominent member of the Cienfuegos Rotary Club.



variably commerce has been interrupted by the resultant quarantining and there has been a halting of travel. Through the proper authorities both the city and the federal government have expressed their appreciation of the service rendered by the local Rotarians.

#### *Recognize Importance of Jury Service*

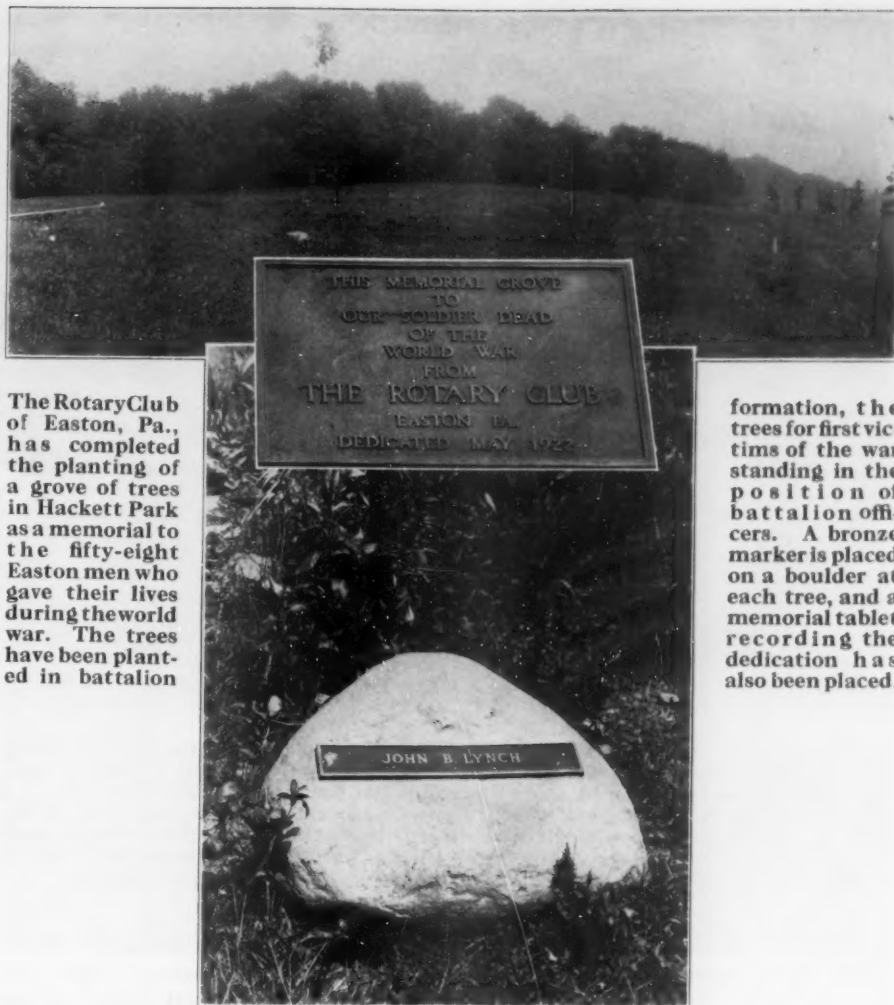
GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.—The Gainesville Rotary Club enthusiastically went on record as favoring jury service. Doctors, lawyers, and other members, promised to either waive their rights of relief from service, or to tell the club in open meeting the grounds upon which they asked to be excused.

#### *Every Member Serves On a Committee*

ROSEBURG, ORE.—The Roseburg club is now eighteen months old and has twenty-five members. It has been active in boys' work and civic improvements of various kinds and has an excellent attendance record. After the election of new officers the president announced the standing committees for the current year, and it was found that each member was represented, thus making every member bear his share of the responsibility for the club's progress.

#### *Year's New Members Provide Interesting Features*

CHICAGO, ILL.—The new members admitted to the Rotary Club during the past fiscal year were given an opportunity recently to provide a program. The day was set aside as "Greenhorn's Day" and each of the "Greenhorns" wore appropriate headgear of a skull cap with long, pointed horns. One of the "Greenhorns" presided. An entertaining feature was a burlesque meeting of the membership committee in which each member of the committee was impersonated by one of the "greenhorns"—a large badge on each "member" of the committee giving the name of the member being impersonated. An applicant for membership was put through all of the paces of a cross-examination as to his qualifications and at frequent intervals a member of the committee took opportunity to elaborate upon the foibles of a fellow-committeeman. A "charge" was also read to a new member who had just been received into membership, during which the usual duties and responsibilities of a Rotarian were "reversed." One of the serious features of the meeting was the presentation of a memorial of appreciation to Paul Westburg, the retiring president, on behalf of the new class of members.



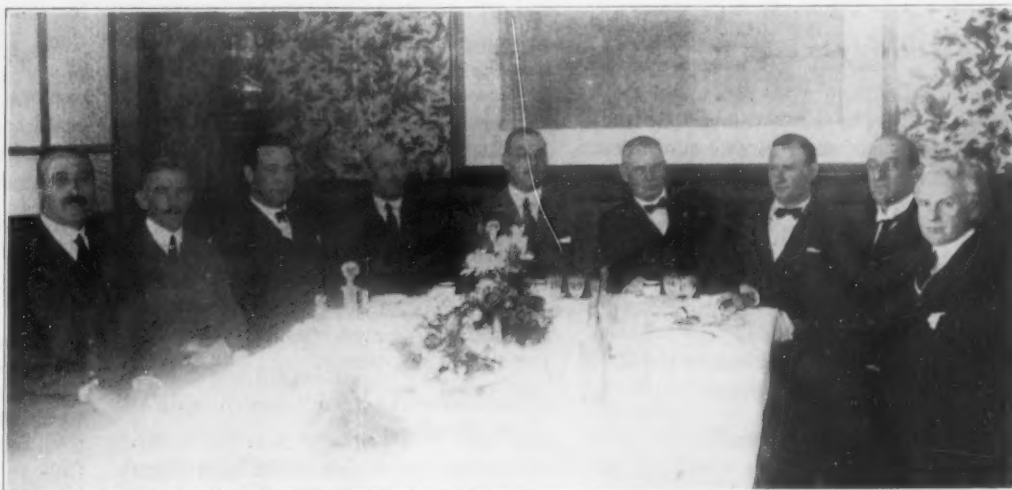
The Rotary Club of Easton, Pa., has completed the planting of a grove of trees in Hackett Park as a memorial to the fifty-eight Easton men who gave their lives during the world war. The trees have been planted in battalion

formation, the trees for first victims of the war standing in the position of battalion officers. A bronze marker is placed on a boulder at each tree, and a memorial tablet recording the dedication has also been placed.

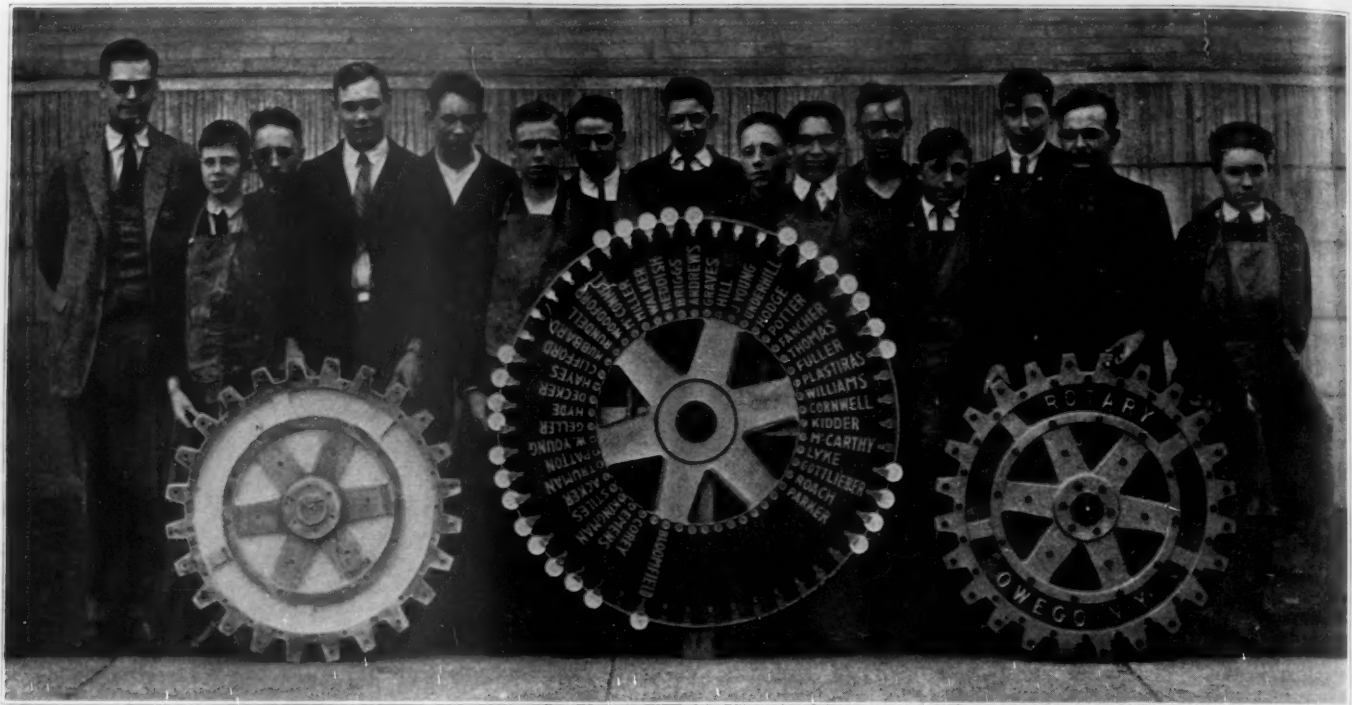
#### *High School Debaters Advertise City*

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Rotary and Kiwanis clubs gathered recently to hear the debaters of the Canisius High School, who are now touring the United States defending the proposition, "Buffalo's Advantages for Development Are Unexcelled." The novelty of this debate

has aroused considerable interest and the team has received invitations from fifteen large cities to argue Buffalo's case against that presented by local orators. The team members, E. F. Barrett, J. N. Nicklis, R. W. Schouten, and T. A. Sulkie, were selected from one hundred and fifty members of the school debating club, and each of the boys has a distin-



This picture was taken at the charter-presentation meeting of the Rotary Club of Rosario, Argentine. Left to right are: John Desclos; E. S. Knight; A. M. Gollan (secretary); G. J. Colombres (vice-president); A. Covernton (president); Herbert P. Coates (representative of Rotary International) who presented the charter; A. P. Ferguson (treasurer); N. de Elia; and Jose Mayer. The new club has sixteen members.



The Endicott, N. Y., and Owego, N. Y., Rotary Clubs held an attendance contest during the first three months of this year, the Endicott club winning by a small margin. At the right is shown the electrically lighted wheel of the Owego club, displayed at all meetings; at the left, a similar wheel—the prize for Endicott—in course of construction. In the center is the large wheel which serves as a rack to hold the badges of the

Owego club when not worn. Absentees at meetings are noted at a glance—their buttons remaining fastened to the wheel opposite their names. The boys are members of one of the vocational classes of Owego High School and they made all three wheels under the supervision of "Al" Hubbard, vocational instructor in the high school and the secretary of the Rotary club. "Al" is standing at the extreme left of the picture.

guished record in school dramatics, elocution, and oratory.

### ***Is This a Record for Paying Dues?***

CHICO, CAL.—The Chico club believes it has established a record for paying dues. Sixty-two hours after the dues became payable every member of the club had paid up, half of them paying dues for the whole year and half for the half the year. Can any other club beat that? If so, please mention it, as the club president is considering the purchase of a larger hat!

### ***Find New Way to Play "Beaver"***

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. — "Beavers" can make use of their hirsute adornments by raising money for charity. An example set by a Manchester Rotarian was cited at a meeting of the Rotary club, the chairman announcing that this Rotarian had raised \$11.60 in fines from fellow-members who called him "Beaver." The money was given to the Crippled Children's Help Society.

### ***"Road of Remembrance" Is Urged***

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.—The Sault Club has invited the co-operation of all municipal cities along the Sault-Sudbury trunk road, towards making this thor-

oughfare a continuous avenue of trees as a memorial to the Algoma County men who fell in the World War. At the Sault end of the road a memorial cairn will be erected by the side of the road bearing a suitable tablet. The club hopes to secure a small wooden cross from a Canadian battlefield in France to place on top of the cairn, making arrangements to substitute another in its place.

### ***County Medical Association Gets Support***

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Watertown Rotary is standing solidly behind the County Medical Association which is planning a constructive program to combat the ravages of infantile mortality. Jefferson County should have a high record for immunity from disease, but the abundant fresh air and opportunities for outdoor life sometimes lead to a mistaken notion that it is not necessary to guard against causes of child death to the extent done in the cities. The actual facts show that this blind complacency is dangerous, and the campaign for organization to guard human lives will be carried on vigorously.

### ***Cleanliness Next to Civic Pride***

LIVINGSTON, MONT.—The local Rotary club will imitate the hustling housewife of "Dutch Cleanser" fame when it "chases dirt" by backing the request of the mayor and council for the observance of "Clean-Up Week." The club's first

act to promote the spirit of the campaign will be the preparation and exhibition of many posters illustrating the possibilities of such work from the standpoint of civic welfare. Personal and joint assistance will then be given during the campaign activities.

### ***Buy Fluoroscopic Instrument to Help Crippled Children***

MONROVIA, CAL.—Following a talk given by a representative of the Los Angeles Orthopaedic Hospital, the directors of the Monrovia club voted to spend \$260 for the purchase of a fluoroscopic instrument for the use of that institution. This instrument will save hundreds of children from what is known as "open exploration" for a diagnosis with the scalpel, for with this instrument the necessity of making an incision will be obviated.

### ***Inter-City Meeting Emphasizes Agricultural Progress***

ATHENS, GA.—Athens Rotary recently invited other organizations of northeast Georgia to an inter-city meeting which proved a pronounced success. The main objective was to sell agricultural education to Rotarians in this section, so the meeting was held at the State College of Agriculture and was attended by some two hundred Rotarians. The pageant staged by students of the college gave a fine demonstration of efficiency gained through education. Following the section of the program devoted to the





The Boy Scouts camp on Eagle Lake near Elkhart, Ind., now has a large frame mess-hall with kitchen and long roofed porch—all built in one day. The Elkhart Rotarians voted a special assessment of \$700 to purchase the necessary building materials and then took off their coats and proceeded to erect the building. The main hall of the building is 24 by 36 feet and the porch is 18 feet long and 8 feet wide. The kitchen is 20 by 10 feet. A fireplace with a seven-foot base will be built in the east end of the main hall.

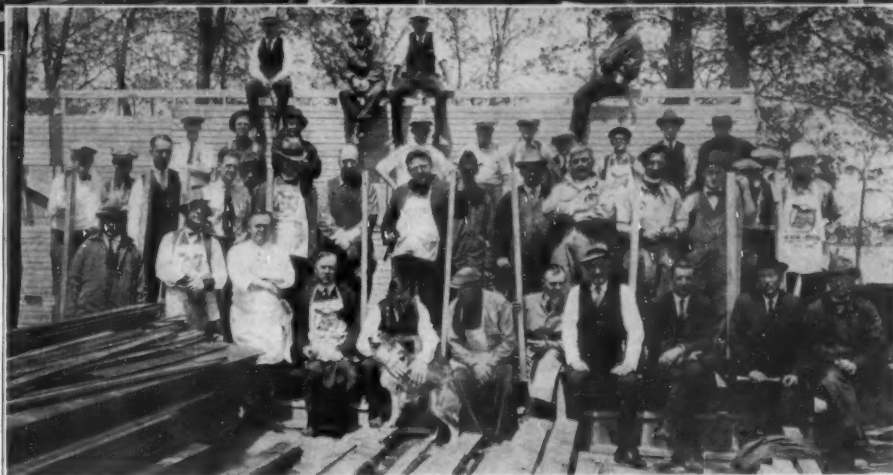
promotion of agricultural education, was an equally practical and equally enjoyable section devoted to the study of business methods as advocated by Rotary International. The consensus of opinion was that this meeting had furnished one of the best and most practical Rotary programs ever given in this district. Likewise the members of the Athens Rotary Club believe that the inter-city meeting has great constructive value not only in promoting fellowship, but in giving the community a clearer conception of Rotary.

#### **Lions Are Tamed During Cage Ball Game**

COVINA, CAL.—Several hundred spectators enjoyed the cage ball game between the Rotary and Lions teams which was the feature of the May Day celebration at City Park. The Lions were dressed in brown "coveralls" while the Rotarians were clad in blue jeans with a large "R" on their backs. Both teams paraded the field with song and war-dance before the opening of hostilities. Doctors, nurses, ambulances, and other aids to the injured were much in evidence—though no serious casualties were sustained. Although the Lion's tail was severely twisted during the one-sided contest, the event closed with sportsman-like applause for the victors and both teams promptly buried the hatchet till next May Day.

#### **Border Clubs Foster Friendship Between U. S. and Mexico**

EL PASO, TEXAS.—The Golden Jubilee, the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the granting of the city charter, gave



the El Paso Rotary Club a chance to distinguish itself. In that section of the Historic Parade devoted to floats, the Rotary float representing "Spirit of Rotary" easily carried off first prize.

At the club luncheon on the second day of the Jubilee the El Paso club had as its guests of honor Señor Enrique D. Ruiz, of Mexico, consul-general and personal representative of President Obregon; Señor Cristo, mayor of Guadalajara and representative of Governor Zuno of the State of Jalisco; and Señor Julio Mayer, representative of Governor Enriquez of the State of Chihuahua. All of these distinguished Mexicans spoke in glowing terms not only of the cordial feeling which their government had for Rotary International, but also of the cordial sentiments which are being fostered between Mexico and the United States.

As a mark of special courtesy to Rotary, the Guadalajara Military Band, which was sent to El Paso for the Jubilee celebration by Governor Zuno, gave a special concert for the Rotarians.

#### **Take Two Prizes in "Tulip Parade"**

BELLINGHAM, WASH.—The local club "repeated" during the Tulip festival this year by taking second prize in the fraternal division of floats. Last year the club took first prize and this year it secured a cash prize of \$60 with its float depicting the Good Ship "Rotary,"

smoke pouring from its funnel and paddle wheels revolving as it "sailed" along before 50,000 spectators. The float was one of fifty entered in the parade.

The women of Rotary took the second prize of \$50 in the decorated car division—their entry being an automobile decorated with tulips and carrying the Rotary wheel on the front bumper.

#### **"Dog and Boy" Parade Is Hit of Festival**

MIAMI, OKLA.—One of the many clever stunts featured by Miami Rotary during the recent Spring Festival week was a "dog and boy" parade. More than 500 dogs, with boys attached, were in the parade and every breed of dog in the whole category of dogdom was represented. Thirty awards were made to the winners and the best dog received a bicycle—for its owner! The bicycle was given by the Rotary club and the other prizes by business firms of the city.

The club also had other attractions during the four-day festival which brought thousands of visitors from neighboring cities. International Rotary was represented by a splendidly decorated float, surmounted by the Rotary emblem, and filled with a bevy of beautiful young ladies each carrying a flag of one of the various countries represented in Rotary. The float was accompanied by the newly-organized drum corps of the club, which was very much in evidence at the St. Louis



Will H. Spurgeon, Jr., (left), past president of the Rotary Club of Santa Ana, Cal., is shown presenting a conference attendance-trophy cup to Harry L. Hanson, president of the Santa Ana Lions Club. The Lions held their district conference at Santa Ana in May and the Rotary Club of that city gave the bronze and silver cup shown as a prize for the Lions club showing the largest attendance at their conference.

convention. The corps had from 24 to 36 uniformed members and the festival served to show how well they have practiced as they carried off the honors despite the competition afforded by seven other bands.

#### **Lapel Buttons As Birthday Remembrances**

GUNNISON, COLO.—At a recent meeting, Gunnison Rotary decided on an innovation in the form of the substitution of Rotary lapel buttons for the customary flowers as birthday remembrances. It happens that no local dealer has a supply of these buttons and only two of the members had secured buttons elsewhere. The secretary will purchase the buttons and at the meeting of the week when some member has a birthday some other member will be selected to make "a neat speech of presentation."

#### **St. Paul "Key" to Travel Through Ninth District**

FARGO, N. D.—At the recent Ninth District Conference the City of St. Paul, through Mayor Nelson, presented to District Governor Norman Black a key of heroic size, beautifully decorated and set with jewels, and suitably inscribed, as an expression of the welcome extended to the visiting Rotarians.

Governor Black has presented the key to the Fargo Rotary Club with the sug-

gestion that it be sent on a journey through the Ninth District. The plan is for a representative delegation from the Fargo club to present the key to a neighboring club as an emblem of the spirit of neighborliness which exists among the clubs of this district. The recipient club is requested to pass the key along to another club in the same way, thus affording an occasion for further cooperation among the clubs. A permanent record will accompany the key on its travels and when finally returned to the Fargo club, will be given to Governor Black as a memento of a great many very happy Rotary occasions.

#### **Crippled Children's Bill Goes to Governor**

BEAVER FALLS, PA.—The Crippled Children's bill fostered by eighty-two Pennsylvania Rotary clubs has passed both the House and the Senate and is now in the hands of Governor Pinchot. It is understood that the Governor has expressed himself as favoring this bill, which is patterned after the law now in force in the State of Ohio. Jesse Martsof, of the local Rotary club, and president of the State Crippled Children's Society, James Marshall of the Butler club, and William Robertson of the Pittsburgh club, were the active supporters of the measure when it was before the state legislature where it was introduced by Representative



This smiling individual is Rotarian "Abbie" Betard who joined the Hornell, N. Y., club in 1919 and has not missed a meeting since he became a member. Rotarian Betard was born in Assyria, but has been an American citizen for several years.



Thomas Hammers, sixteen-year-old boy from Clayton, New Mexico, is probably the first boy who ever addressed a District Conference of Rotary International. Tom spoke on "Boys' Work" before the Seventh District Conference held in Cheyenne, Wyo., and his straightforward manner and convincing speech made a lasting impression with the Rotarians.

Woner of Butler County. That form of Crippled Children's work endorsed by Rotary International was started by the Beaver Falls club in August, 1922.

#### **Appreciative Scouts Present Pledges**

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—The Boy Scouts of Salt Lake City, as a token of appreciation for the \$5,000 subscribed by the local Rotary club members, presented each of the members with a beautifully lettered "pledge" prepared at the instigation of the Scouts who termed themselves "future Rotarians."

Governor Charles R. Mabey, of Utah, recently paid a glowing tribute to the Rotary Club of Salt Lake City for its activity in behalf of the successful carrying out of the government program for designating the "Wendover Route" as the official highway west out of Salt Lake City connecting the Victory Highway with California.

#### **First Dutch Rotary Club Presents National Flag**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rotarian Anton E. Verkade, president of the Rotary club of Amsterdam, Holland, who was on his way to the St. Louis convention, was recently a guest of the New York Rotary Club. At the luncheon, the New York club followed its custom by presenting him with an American flag for his club. On behalf of his club, Rotarian Verkade expressed appreciation for the gift, and then sprang a complete surprise on his hosts by presenting them with a beautiful



Dutch flag in return. The New York club will display this flag in their meeting-room along with the flags of other nations in which Rotary is organized.

#### *Has Perfect Attendance Record for Four Years*

RATON, N. M.—Rotarian William A. Chapman, of Raton, has a good attendance record. Since the organization of the club in April, 1919, his record has been perfect. This would be a good achievement for any Rotarian, but it is exceptionally so for Rotarian Chapman ("Chip"), as he has passed his sixty-second birthday. Although "Chip" has made several long journeys during these four years he has always arranged to stop at some city to attend the weekly Rotary meeting. He takes a prominent part in all the club activities.

#### *Claim Record Refund for Host Club*

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—This club entertained the first conference of the twenty-sixth district at which every one of the twenty-three clubs was represented. Rotarian Crawford Johnson, who presided as general chairman, helped to arrange an elaborate program. The host club contributed to the budget to a man—but instead of facing a deficit when the conference bills were paid a fifty-per-cent refund is promised by the chairman. The club believes that this is a record.

A few weeks ago, Rotarian Johnson well illustrated the interest which Rotarians of the district are taking in the work for sick and crippled children, by his gift of \$25,000 to the Children's Hospital of Birmingham.

#### *Daughter Gives Impressions of Meeting*

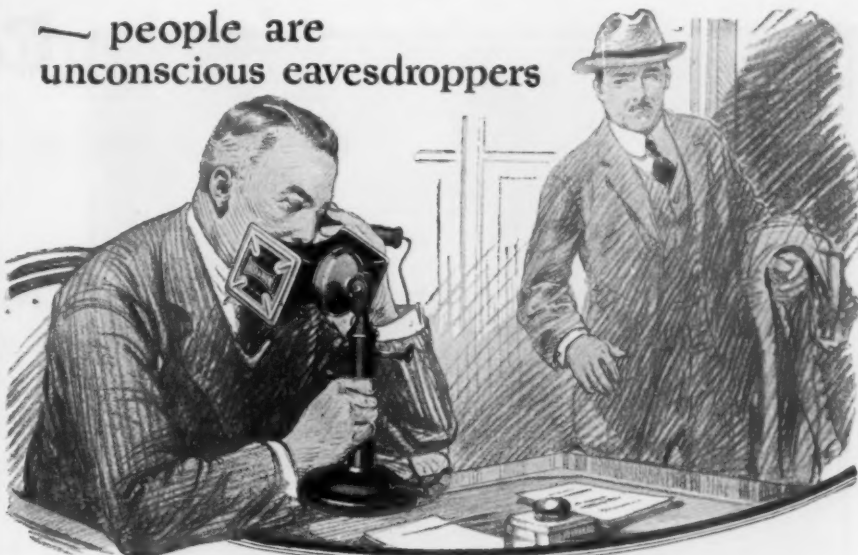
COLUMBIA, S. C.—The following interesting account of the first "Father and Daughter" meeting of the Columbia Rotary Club has been received from a correspondent who signs herself "one of the daughters":

"The most unique entertainment of my experience was the 'Father and Daughter' meeting of the Rotary club last Monday night.

"One never saw such a varied assortment of daughters as attended the luncheon. They ranged in age from little tots, a few months old, to married women. Some of the mothers had to come along to take care of the smallest guests. Some of the fathers brought several daughters which made up for those who had none. This was the first Father-Daughter meeting in the history of the club. There had been 'Ladies' Night' and 'Father and Son Meeting,' but none for the daughters. A queer coincidence was that the retiring president of the club had no sons, but three daughters!

"When we had all assembled in an  
(Continued on page 34.)

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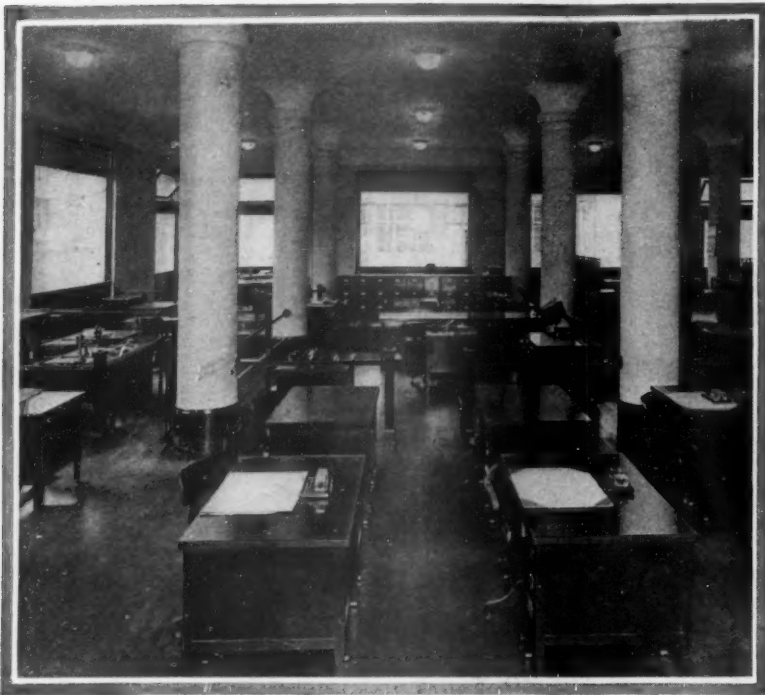
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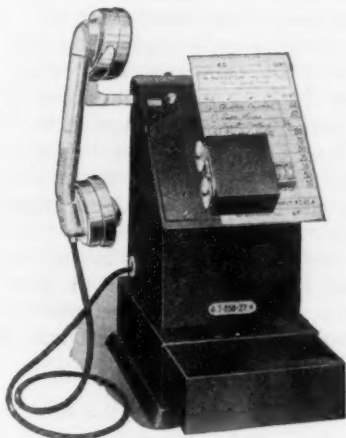
## instantly with the bookkeeping or credit department in a business

**L**ARGE stores, banks, and other business institutions all over the country are finding that the National Electric Authorizing System is the most satisfactory means of communication between those who are in charge of the company's books and those who wait upon the company's customers.

By means of this system, bank checks can be authorized for payment or charge purchases approved in a few seconds' time.

It also enables a company to have its bookkeeping department situated at some less congested or less expensive location than upon the main floor and yet be in instant communication with everyone who comes in contact with customers.

The following extract from a letter recently received from Shreve & Company, of San Francisco, one of the largest jewelry establishments in the country, is typical of the letters we receive following the installation and use of the National Electric Authorizing System:



The salesperson handling a charge sale writes the details of the transaction on a sales-slip and inserts the slip in the telephone, as shown in the illustration. The slip is automatically approved from the credit office by electricity. Bank checks are inserted in the telephone by the teller and approved for payment in the same way.

"We wish to express to you our sincere gratification in regard to the service which your system has given us.

"We are particularly pleased inasmuch as you designed and put into effect in our establishment a credit system that is especially fitting to our business, which requires quick and strictly confidential action.

"The results have been very satisfactory."

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upper hall we were called into the dining-room, which was beautifully decorated with festoons and pretty, colored lanterns hanging from the ceiling. A varied assortment of balloons adorned the long tables. At each place was a paper cap of blue and gold which we immediately placed on our heads, adding greatly to the quaintness of the color scheme.

"On a rostrum at one end of the hall a four-piece orchestra played as we found our places and during the banquet, the music being interspersed with original 'stunts' by the Rotarians themselves.

"Each of us was given a ticket with a number on it, and those holding the lucky numbers were given beautiful presents. We were all given a pass to one picture at the movie.

"The luncheon was most delicious and everyone had a delightful time, and the children felt perfectly at home!"—ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS.

### **Plant 450 Poplars During "Clean Up" Campaign**

ESTEVAN, SASK.—During the recent "Clean Up" campaign inaugurated by the town council, the inhabitants of Estevan were surprised to see many of their leading business men clad in overalls and busily digging large holes at regular intervals along some of the chief streets. It soon developed that this activity was Rotary's contribution to the campaign—its acceptance of the offer of a local nursery to donate as many trees as the members could plant in one day. Before the job was declared complete, the Rotarians had planted some 450 of the hardy northwest poplars, and the weary workers returned to their homes and liniment bottles conscious of having done something to make their town more attractive.

### **Two Districts Represented at Charter Meeting**

STAMFORD, CONN.—Nearly two hundred Rotarians attended the charter-presentation meeting of the Stamford club with delegations from the following clubs: New York City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, New Rochelle, Port Chester, Long Island, Bridgeport, Greenwich, New Haven, New London and Wallingford. Thus this new club was welcomed into Rotary by a gathering of Rotarians that was not only intercity, but interdistrict.

### **Estes Park Seeks Rotary Convention in 1925**

DENVER, COLO.—Estes Park will raise \$60,000 for the erection of a mammoth convention auditorium, according to a recent statement of C. E. Verry, president of the chamber of commerce.

The convention auditorium is to be constructed in anticipation of the 1925 Rotary convention which the seventh district clubs will endeavor to secure. It

will be a permanent structure and will be used by many conventions that at the present time cannot be accommodated in the park. The convention hall will seat 3,500 persons. The Estes chamber of commerce recently pledged their town to raise at least \$30,000 of the required funds. Fifty Rotarians from Denver, Cheyenne, Fort Collins, Boulder, and Loveland, who visited the village some weeks ago, have pledged their support to this community project.

### **These Club Hikes Are Well Attended**

LEICESTER, ENGLAND.—The Leicester Rotarians have been enjoying a series of club hikes. These trips to various beauty spots in the vicinity have become a very popular feature of the club's activities and with each successive hike there is a larger group of members at the starting point.

### **Endorse Movement for Suppression of Tuberculosis**

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.—The local club recently passed a number of resolutions relating to the checking of tuberculosis in the community. The club endorsed the creation of a special section of the Department of Health to combat this disease and urged that every facility be given this department so that it can do effective work. It also stressed the necessity of a living-wage scale so that the laboring classes might have adequate nourishment and be able to enjoy healthful living conditions. Finally the club promised to support the increased expenditure of public funds and offered the assistance of its individual members in any anti-tuberculosis campaign.

### **Babbitt Becomes President of Rotary Club**

LAWTON, OKLA.—This club has recently entered on its third annual back-to-school campaign. During the past two years the club has succeeded in achieving a 100 per cent return to high school of the eighth-grade boys. In connection with this year's campaign, a meeting was held at the high school which was attended by seventy-two boys. Each of the thirty-nine Rotarians present had interviewed the boy or boys assigned to him, inviting them to the meeting. While every boy expressed his intention of returning to school, each one will be closely checked as well as assisted in securing employment, until school opens. Just before the opening of school, there will be a picnic for both boys and Rotarians at the Boy Scout lodge.

The newly elected officers of the Lawton club were installed at a recent meeting. Ray Babbitt, who has been elected president, announces that he is no relative of "George F. Babbitt," realtor, and that if Sinclair Lewis or any other writer wants to really learn something

about the running of a Rotary club, Ray will be glad to demonstrate the difference between Rotary and the Booster's club!

### **High-School Graduates Are Ambitious**

PETERSBURG, VA.—When the graduating class of the high school was entertained by the Rotary club the students were asked to introduce themselves and to add a brief statement as to their intended careers. Any large corporation which finds itself in need of a president is requested to communicate with "Jimmy," president of the class who desires to devote his life to such work!

### **Organize First Boys' Camp in Uruguay**

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.—The first boys' camp in Uruguay was organized for the local Rotary club by Mr. Sapriti, and for three days, ten newsboys from the city were given a country holiday on the banks of the Pando river. Next summer, the club plans to conduct a large camp during the month of March, and this camp will be attended by various parties of boys selected from the street vendors of Montevideo.

### **Club Sends President on Trip to Rotary Headquarters**

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse Rotary club has a rule that its president shall visit the headquarters of Rotary International, in Chicago, at the expense of the club, during his term of office.

Rotarian F. W. Betts, who inaugurated crippled children's work in this city in 1913, has just been appointed chairman of the Rotary committee on philanthropy and charity for the tenth consecutive year. During the last ten years this committee has cared for nearly 2,500 crippled children of Syracuse and this year the scope of the work has been enlarged to take in the entire county. This club has the credit for being the first Rotary club to engage in crippled children's work.

The Syracuse club also has one of the oldest Rotary secretaries in point of service, Frank W. Weedon, who is now starting his twelfth year in that office.

### **Present Lighting System to City**

EUSTIS, FLA.—The Rotary club in co-operation with Eustis municipal authorities is undertaking to improve the lake-front park. The Rotarians have suggested that the city authorities provide for the planting of shade trees and other improvements while the club will arrange for the installation of a white-way lighting system. The city council unanimously accepted the proposal and the Rotarians will turn over the lighting system to the city as soon as it is ready for operation.



### "Burnt Cork" Melange Draws Capacity Audiences

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.—The second annual Rotary minstrel show delighted capacity audiences for two evenings, and incidentally assured the funds for the club's boys' work program this year. Last year this club established a permanent camp and clubhouse with the proceeds of the minstrel show. This year it is planned to send four parties of boys and two parties of girls to the camp. Some of the features of the show were a grand parade, choruses, a musical sketch, a beauty chorus selected from the club's own ranks, a fairy fête by the children, and a "Looking Backward" skit, in which a number of local celebrities saw themselves as they appeared last century. The grand finale featured a group of school boys in a pyramid act, and effectively called attention to the object of the show.

### 15,000 Spectators Applaud Historical Pageant

MACON, GA.—In co-operation with the chamber of commerce and other civic organizations, the Macon club helped to insure the success of the recent Centennial celebration which was attended by 50,000 visitors from all parts of the South. The club was awarded the loving cup offered for the best appearing civic club unit in the Parade of Organizations and Institutions. There were 20,000 people in this parade and practically every organization in Macon was represented. The Rotarians were uniformly attired and presented an imposing appearance.

Nor was this their only success. In the historical pageant which was the feature of the centennial celebration, the Rotarians, appropriately costumed, took the parts of Hernando de Soto and his fellow-explorers who visited Macon in 1540. In the stands before the great open-air theater at Central City Park, 15,000 spectators broke into prolonged cheers as this tableau moved off stage to be succeeded by other colorful representations of scenes in Macon's history.

Visitors declared that this four-day celebration surpassed anything of the kind previously undertaken in Georgia, if not in the whole South.

### "Two and a Half Acres of Happiness" is Auckland Project

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The Remuera public school has 900 pupils—and wholly inadequate playgrounds. Realizing the necessity, the Rotary club and other civic organizations have organized a drive for "Two and a Half Acres of Happiness"—in other words, a campaign to secure a very desirable playground for the school children. The school has an excellent standing in sports despite its present limitations and this playground will doubtless help the pupils to add to their



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### Here's what, "THEY SAY"—

"Laundry work was A No. 1. Could not be better."

"The collars are fine; look like new."

"You certainly will receive my work in the future."

"Finest laundering of collars I have ever seen."

"The difference in the class of work leads me back to your service."

"Your work is incomparable. It is a pleasure to wear your collars; just like new ones."

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Send us one dozen or more collars. We will launder ½ dozen free of charge. The balance will be charged at our regular rates.

A Handy Mailing Carton, cloth covered, will be sent to you with your first lot of laundry (see picture.) This will serve you for the many future trips to and from Troy.

Send us your sample lot TODAY

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470 Cannon Place**

honors. Besides this, it will give the pupils a chance to develop self-help, as the expenses of keeping up the grounds will be met by the pupils, who will engage in various odd jobs to raise the money. The campaign had only been launched for three days, when over \$10,000 was subscribed.

Another activity of the Auckland club was financing the recent trip of the Artillery Band. The band was organized in 1865 and is a link with the old Maori War days. The bandmen were very anxious to participate in a band contest at New Plymouth but no finances were available for the trip. The Rotarians collected \$500, sent the band to the contest, from which it returned, bringing back one of the challenge shields, three gold medals, two silver medals, and about \$700 in cash! Since their return they have been giving monthly concerts at one of the city institutions. The Rotarians are planning to organize a citizens' committee to take care of all bands, believing that music is just as essential to a town's development as any other civic activity.

### S. R. O. Sign Needed at Charter-Presentation Meeting

PETALUMA, CAL.—When the Petaluma club held its charter meeting there was no lack of visiting Rotarians—in fact, 100 San Francisco and fifteen Haywards Rotarians were regretfully informed that there was not room for them at the tables. The Petaluma club will give a "San Francisco night" later on at which these other Rotarians will be entertained. As it was, some 165 Rotarians of Petaluma, Santa Rosa, San Rafael, Napa, Vallejo, and other clubs filled the Woman's clubhouse and thoroughly enjoyed all the good things provided for them.

The Petaluma club was presented with two American flags, a large one given by the neighboring clubs, and a smaller one presented by Frank L. Blackburn, as well as a Mexican banner presented by M. Goldman. Three-minute addresses by the visiting club presidents, a song contest won by the Santa Rosa club, the presentation of the charter by District Governor Jack Williams, an address by the district governor-elect, Paul Reiger, the presentation of a gavel by the Santa Rosa club, and a short address on "Mexico" by M. Goldman, were features of the program. Solos, club singing, special decorations and stunts, all contributed something to the happiness of those present.

### Rotary Rides the Ether From Canada to Porto Rico

TROY, N. Y.—The Troy Rotary Club has for a neighbor, the radio broadcasting station "WHAZ" at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. This station recently established a new record for long-distance broadcasting—nearly 9,600 miles. This may or may not have been the rea-

son which made the club officers decide to try and have the Troy Rotary Club "heard around the world." At any rate there was recently staged in the "WHAZ" studio a meeting modelled after the regular gatherings of the club. Many Rotarians were sceptical of the success of the experiment and some were strongly opposed, believing that only Rotarians would be interested and that it might prove impossible to "get over" the "atmosphere" that makes a Rotary gathering successful. When the evening's program had been given and the messages began coming in from points in Canada, the middle west, and the south—including Porto Rico—the feeling of the club was unanimous that Chairman C. O. Smith had well deserved congratulations.

While it was expected that Rotarians in very distant points would be interested in such an attempt to broadcast a Rotary program the effect on those not connected with Rotary was surprising. According to the information at hand this was the first broadcasting of a typical Rotary meeting where the songs and stunts as well as Rotary addresses were all made a part of the program. It is evident from the messages received from non-Rotarians that they gained a knowledge and interpretation of Rotary which immediately won their enthusiastic interest in Rotary.

### Boys' Camp Will Be Largest in State

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—After nearly a year of hard work the St. Augustine Rotary Club will open the largest free camp in the state on July 4th. Through untiring efforts the club has succeeded in starting an \$18,000 proposition which will be so organized and incorporated as to guarantee a life-time success.

The land has been purchased, ideal beach front property, with a fresh-water canal in the rear, and the first building is under construction. Lots contiguous to the camp site will be sold and a trust fund started which will furnish sufficient income for the maintenance of the camp. It is to be free to the boys and girls of the state and is to be modern in every respect.

### Centenarian's Talk Suggests "100 Years Hence" Meeting

ASSUMPTION, ILL.—An interesting series of programs has been carried out by the Assumption club. At the first meeting of guests of honor were 32 boys—two from each grade of the public and parochial schools. A special roll-call was a pleasing feature of this meeting—each Rotarian telling what he had planned to do when he was looking forward to manhood, and each boy telling what he planned to do when he was a man. Among the answers of the guests, "farmer" was the selection of the ma-

(Continued on page 38.)





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Des Moines  
Carl Weeks, President

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COLD CREAM POWDER  
*In The LITTLE · PINK · & · WHITE · BOXES*

## Club Notes

(Continued from page 36.)

jority but lawyer, policeman, preacher, engineer, and other occupations were mentioned. Songs, readings, recitations, etc., by the guests, and responses by some of the Rotarians completed the program. There was a 100 per cent attendance at this meeting.

At the second meeting the club entertained 48 members of the high-school graduating class and the school faculty. Each one present introduced his right-hand neighbor, and told what he did in his first year out of school, or what he intended to do in his first year out of school, according to his classification of Rotarian or student. The answers were both interesting and amusing—and the meeting as a whole was so successful that it will probably become an annual event with the club.

For the third meeting, the club had as its guest of honor, Mr. Monteville Wordworth, 101 years young. Only four or five of those present had ever had the experience of meeting a man of that age and all were greatly impressed with his plea for right living and right thinking, and his reasons for his record of longevity. His talk brought forth a lively discussion of just what conditions will be, one hundred years hence, considering the progress which has been made during the life of Mr. Wordworth.

The fourth meeting was accordingly devoted to a "100 Years Hence" program with many features especially appropriate for such a meeting.

### Win National Championship of High-School Bands

FOSTORIA, OHIO.—The sixty-piece high-school band of Fostoria was sent to Chicago under the auspices of the Rotary and Exchange clubs to compete in

the national contest of high-school bands. The boys won the first prize of \$1,000 and \$750 in musical instruments. Twenty-eight bands were entered in this contest which was arranged by the music industries chamber of commerce of the United States as a special feature of the convention of the musical trades. The contest was judged by Captain Santelman, director of the United States Marine Band, of Washington, D. C.

### Give Evening Concerts For Prisoners

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—For the first time in the history of the Auckland Prison evening concerts were given for the inmates through the efforts of the local Rotary Club. As there was no piano in the prison one of the Rotarians furnished one for these concerts, and has offered to repeat the service whenever opportunity offers. The club is taking a keen interest in the men who are "down and out" and is supporting suggestions made to the Department of Justice for the benefit of the prisoners.

### 200 Shriners Are Entertained At Breakfast

LIMA, OHIO.—Lima Rotarians turned out at 7 a. m. on the morning of June 2nd to welcome and entertain at breakfast over 200 Rotarians, Shriners, and their wives en-route from Oakland, Cal., to Washington, D. C., to the Shrine convention. President Roy Barnhardt and Fred Cuthbert, chairman of the arrangements committee, gave brief addresses of welcome and Rotarian Bill McCracken, Potentate of Aahmes Shrine responded for the visitors. The brilliantly costumed band and patrol of Aahmes Shrine then gave an exhibition drill on the public square before entraining.

## Patriotism

(Continued from page 11.)

abridged beyond the exact point at which his exercise of freedom becomes a menace to the freedom of others.

Individual initiative is the keystone of the development of national character no less than it is of the development of individual character. Membership in the family safeguards childhood, but does not furnish a rod upon which maturity may lean. Membership in the state safeguards the exercise of individual initiative, but provides no substitute for it. Too much paternal guidance spoils the youth; so too much interest of government in the affairs of individual citizens ruins individual initiative, stifles individual ambition, weakens individual character. Always—and necessarily always—that is the inherent weakness of social-

ism, bolshevism, or whatever name the paternalistic theory of government may take. Ambition, genius, and work is the only recipe for individual success. Ambition, intelligence and toil is the only basis for national success.

The patriotism of participation requires an interest in international relations. It requires that the nation do its part in making the world a fit place in which to live, as the individual does his part in making the nation a fit place in which to live. The nation's part in the unfolding drama of world events may not be that of a Lady Bountiful; neither should it be that of a disinterested onlooker. Not the part of a suppliant for

(Continued on page 54)

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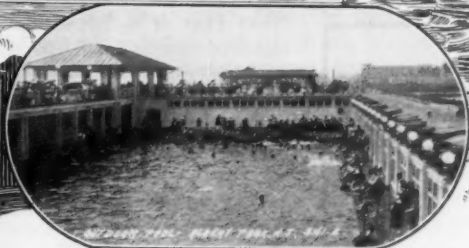
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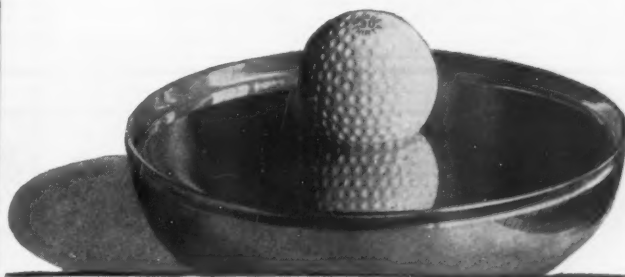


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## Oakland Bowlers Win

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, carried off the honors in the seventh International Rotary bowling tournament with a total of 2,969 pins. Fifty-seven teams, representing as many American and Canadian Rotary clubs, furnished the coast bowlers with some competition, although the victors this year had a greater lead than that secured by the Sioux City club in last year's tournament. Oakland was eighth in last year's tournament, and winner of the 1921 tournament. Nine other teams had high scores as follows: Niagara Falls, N. Y., 2,795; New Philadelphia, Ohio, 2,782; Elmira, N. Y., 2,771; Elizabeth, N. J., 2,764; Chicago, Ill., 2,740; Minneapolis, Minn., 2,730; Detroit, Mich., 2,725; Waterloo, Ia., 2,717; and Sioux City, Ia., 2,707.

The tournament this year was conducted under the auspices of the Sioux City, Ia., club and the details of the contest were under the personal direction of Rotarian William M. Lee, district manager of the bowling and billiard department of the Brunswick-Balke-Coller Company, and a member of the bowling team of the Chicago Rotary Club. Rotarian Lee has handled the details of the tournament for several years and will undoubtedly officiate again next year.

ANY bowling team representing a Rotary club is eligible to enter the tournament, on payment of a nominal fee. All entry money is used to purchase prizes. Briefly, the rules provide that each team is to consist of five men with two substitutes allowed, and each bowler must have been a member of his respective club at least twenty days prior to receipt of entry. Each team rolls its game on its local alleys and the scores are telegraphed to the club under whose auspices the tournament is held. The official score sheet signed by the captain, scorekeeper, and secretary of the Rotary club is then immediately mailed after the third game is finished. All games are played under the rules of the American Bowling Congress, the Pacific Coast Bowling Association, or the Canadian Bowling Association. Competition is supervised by a committee appointed by the club sponsoring the tournament. Next year it is hoped that at least one hundred teams will participate in the tournament.

Following are scores:

Oakland, California, Scores.				
	1st Game	2nd Game	3rd Game	Total
Reed .....	206	201	221	628
Thomas .....	201	193	194	588
Dutro .....	196	206	215	617
Jerhard .....	168	187	180	535
Gundlach .....	186	190	225	601
	957	977	1,035	2,969

High Individual Three-Game Total: F. Justeson of—

Detroit, Mich., .... 222    227    207    656

High Individual Game:  
N. D. Starrett, Hancock, Mich., ..... 255



## Fellowship

(Continued from page 15)

unjust judgment, indeed. No such standard can ever be enforced. It must come, not by superior force, but by the changed nature of man,—from his willingness to be altogether just and merciful.

Too often commercial enterprise and competition have been loaded down with the stigma of blame for all unsatisfactory conditions that now exist. It is but fair, therefore, to pay a just tribute to the far-reaching influence of the higher type of business man in the commercial affairs of this world. If his number can be increased and the conception of voluntary individual duty made still more wholesome and clean, more evils will in this way be corrected than by legislative fist or governmental decree.

ONE of the underlying purposes of civilization, therefore, must be the development of that environment which must influence man, voluntarily, to become less selfish, as he becomes more intelligent, so that posterity may the more quickly approach the millennium standard. If this process develops, in the same degree will our ideals become facts instead of hopes and theories.

The human relations of individuals, one with the other or in group contact, cause one to despair at times, because of the existence of the complexes. These must disappear if social development and friendly understanding are to keep step with hope.

In the physical world, we know that certain forces, acting under given circumstances, will produce the same result each time. This certainty of cause and effect produces the natural sciences; syllogisms produce the fundamentals of logic. In social contact, it is not always possible to say that kindness will be repaid with kindness, nor that, in practice, good will be returned for evil.

Numerous experiments have shown how easily complexes are acquired. A suspect was under observation. He complained of the tolling of bells in a certain church tower. To him they were unmusical, when, as a matter of fact, they were in tune and beautiful. The cause of their discord to him was due to the fact that he disliked the clergyman of that church.

IN another instance, the life record of an atheist was investigated. He was once a Sunday school teacher; he fell in love with a young lady, also a teacher in the same church. He sought her hand, but she married another, and as a result he formed a complex against the young lady and religion in general.

Complexes are running wild in this world of ours today. There are national complexes, individual complexes, political complexes, race complexes, and religious complexes. Some organizations at this time owe their very existence to the fact that they, like a ghastly ghost that walks in the stillness of night, encourage a revivalistic fervor of hate and tyrannical injustice. Such ideals will destroy the standard of genuine single heartedness, tolerance of thought, and kindly consideration even for an enemy that must exist if men are to co-operate in carrying out their faith that the destiny of man must be worked out by a fellowship of effort, ideals, and actions. Such weaknesses as these in our social framework cause at times the structure to tremble. It is high time that we take counsel together, not to complain about, but reorganize them, and with a right good will and faith in the ultimate result make through organized effort our world a better place in which to live and make our judgment of man more generally hopeful and altruistic.

My purpose is not to belittle the dignity of accomplishments of man, for, acting alone and prompted by a passion to improve the race, I know that by the common verdict of mankind, many a leader for the cause of human justice has become a fixed star in the heavens of immortality. Created as he was with the ability to choose or to avoid, (Continued on page 50)



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## Rotary International

(Continued from page 8.)

inner conscience of every Rotary club member.

I think you will agree with me that it was wisdom on the part of your board, to create a special committee to study questions and problems of Rotary membership. The one thing that makes Rotary possible is the weakest in Rotary—its classifications.

I have vast confidence in our common sense, by which I don't mean so much finesse and diplomacy, as the quality of recognizing that if a thing must be done, why it must be done, and that's all there is to it.

We are constantly facing problems in Rotary International, and I hope that your action in this convention will create a commission, wise in Rotary, who know that problems must not be left unsolved. By the way, we call things "problems" when, as a matter of fact, we simply don't wish to hurt someone's feelings, while knowing all the time what should be done.

That is all right. We are Rotarians, and in the end the common sense of Rotary prevails. We should all have our honest convictions and express them, but do it without giving offense or taking offense where none is intended. We should work in the spirit of Rotary and strive to accomplish what is best for the greatest number.

TAKE one of these so-called "problems" of Rotary. Have we any need for a different form of organization for the "district" in Rotary? Is there any need to abandon a plan that has been tried and has worked well since 1915?

We should ever keep before us the fact that Rotary International was built and has reached its magnificent development as a unified authority of Rotary clubs, and not an association of districts. Districts were created, devoid of autonomy that the Rotarians of clubs might gather close to each other in conference and debate the purpose of Rotary and in such gatherings more generally determine and spread the true aims and objects of Rotary and have a larger number of each club's membership become better acquainted with Rotary principles and with each other. As supervisor and an agency for helpfulness in these districts, the governor is nominated at the district conference (the nomination indicating the choice of the majority of the clubs of the district) and he is elected by you in convention as a member of the International official family with title as aforesaid.

As a member of the International official family, the district governor gets the broad vision of Rotary. He sees, thinks, and talks Rotary internationally, that is to say, fundamentally. He is better equipped to present to the clubs of



his district the broad vision, the aspiration to accomplish most effectively our undertakings, the success of which will be measured by the participation of the greatest number of clubs. He has the close touch of the membership of his district and through expressions received is able to convey to the governing body many ideas worthy of recognition and final adoption.

It would be very pleasant to me to place upon the brow of every member of the International board, of the International committees, every district governor, and all Rotarians serving individually as well as officially in Rotary, a laurel wreath; not because they have won a race or a struggle, but because they have very nearly achieved impersonal service for the good of Rotary, and that includes our secretary, "Ches" Perry.

Listen, fellows: you, as members of this convention are the sole and only legislative body of Rotary International, and the secretary and his staff are its executive machinery. They are on the job when we are doing something else.

I AM near the close of my report. It is impossible, of course, to go over the entire gamut of my activities and travels, and discuss all the vivid and interesting happenings of my year. You don't expect that, but you *do* expect that I shall give you the tendency and development of the spirit of Rotary as I have seen and felt it, and made it a part of my very self.

As your President I have become a better citizen of the United States and a more realizing citizen of the world. Our modern civilization I now see as an entity, a commonwealth in itself, than which there is no greater, for the whole is greater than its parts. Reflect a moment on this thought—that the individual man is but a fraction of his unit of society, and is indissolubly connected with the rest of his race.

Rotary International has become an organization of this vast entity, this all pervading commonwealth of civilization, which is the only hope of the ultimate fulfillment of the promise of "peace on earth and good will toward men." The grand ideal of mankind contemplates that the whole world should be one community, of which each nation is a family and every individual a child.

During my travels of over 36,000 miles the past year, in which I met men who had been doing intensive thinking, and in my correspondence with many thoughtful men, I have been deeply impressed by the similar view, when we got down to fundamentals, that bad citizenship and lack of business principles go hand in hand, and good citizenship and right business practices are equally inseparable.

The ties of society teach us to respect one another, but the best way to respect

others, is by respecting the law and following honorable business ethics.

You cannot obtain anything in Rotary. Your sole purpose and object should be attainment. To aim at the very highest and best, but be content with the best possible, is the only true wisdom of Rotary.

You can carry on no business without faith in man; you must keep faith in men as well as keep books in business transactions.

Rotary demands three important business obligations—sincerity in affirming, simplicity in bargaining, and faithfulness in performing. And to this may I add that good citizenship is a most positive business obligation.

In free governments, public opinion is supposed to be the controlling or shaping influence in public policies. The pressure of good citizenship, in turn, should influence public opinion. But not if so-called "good citizens" can be reproached—or some of them can be reproached—for questionable business dealings. He who is selfish will not long remain within the strict laws of honesty and truth.

Why do business men neglect their duties as citizens? Is it because they have bad consciences? Men of will and action rule the world—if they are not afraid.

Rotary should be the reservoir of inspiration for its members to act fear-



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lessly as good citizens and good business men. Rotary itself, acts within itself, and does not take part in politics, but the Rotarian who takes its principles into public office, or any sort of public duty, is thrice armed with the hope of success and not of reward.

**M**EN, the oldest question in the world is, why are we here, and what is the use of life that leads only to the grave. I am not a philosopher, but I can say that I think men of character have very good reasons for living.

Rotary does not attempt to solve the great mystery, but it teaches us how to make life worth living while we live. Most emphatically, those find life most worth living who measure up to some standard; who gain the great success of self-respect through respecting others; who take pride in being responsible for their families, their communities, and their countries; who have a loyal faith and a high ideal; who help pass on the noble traditions of mankind.

Rotarians of the world, this convention is your convention and your only legislative body, and by your attendance at its sessions you will give evidence of your faith. Let pessimists scoff and cynics sneer.

If they ask you how you can talk of "peace on earth and good will toward men," in the grim, dead face of the late war, you have a living and logical answer. Your most emphatic answer should be that the triumphs of peace are greater than the victories of war!

Whence came modern civilization? From war? No! It is common to trace Britain's greatness from the destruction of the Spanish Armada. But modern British power got its force from the steam engine and the coal mine.

What was the greatest event in American history? Was it not the westward sweep of the empire in its march toward the setting sun? Some day, higher than all our other monuments, will stand an artist's vision of the man with his gun and ax, with his dogs and oxen, and his prairie-schooner bearing his wife and children plowing into the unknown, to sow and plant for the granary of the world!

Was it war that caused modern civilization to leap forward in "one hundred years—mainly in the last fifty years—until we possess knowledge, arts, and tools of which the Roman Golden Age did not dream, or Greek philosophy guess?

Did war do it? Did war create this marvelous era of transportation, of machinery, of electricity, of magical communication, of enormous manufactures? The age of business! Was it Edison or Ludendorff? Certainly it wasn't Ludendorff!

Most of us here are business men. We should be inspired by the fact that

the philosopher, the writer, the educator, the astronomer, the chemist, the artist, all thrive upon the universal exchange of the products of human work and human brains, which we call business.

When did philosophy and science ever have such a wide world to address as today? When did literature and art ever have such tremendous machinery to project themselves?

Never before! Whence does it come? By what process is it true? The answer is the business of selling the products of genius to the people, and our free public schools which would be impossible except for the taxable values of property created by business. No system of supplying human needs and demands that was ever known, or tried in the world before, can take the place of this modern system. Smash the wheels, close the banks, nail up the shops, and see! It has been done but not by Rotarians. Too many of us are prosperous!

Let us not laugh at the rats in the cellar. They are human rats, with the strength of social hatred and economic insanity. They say that business must be destroyed to make men equal.

**R**OTARY International offers another plan. It offers the equality of doing right, the only equality that stands upon rock bottom. It is sending its members as ambassadors to their own craft organizations to plead for the adoption of codes of correct business practices.

We don't plead sentiments. We demand rock-bottom principles. And to start this great ball rolling, it is vital that we, ourselves, shall be known to practice what we ask our fellow business men to practice.

Sentiments are emotional, principles are realities; and the principle of Rotary, that friendliness and cooperation are fundamentals of doing right cannot be overturned. Reverse the order of the words and the meaning is the same.

The principle will not down, for it is four square. Doing right is not mere negation, but action; it is the exercise of will power and self-discipline which builds character.

Doing right is positive and affirmative, always striving to attain success and making success a virtue through sympathy and understanding.

Modern business is young. It is younger than some of the still ardent men among us who have white heads and brave red hearts. We look back with astonishment upon the time when we tolerated defamation of business as a species of corruption. We tolerate it no longer.

Formerly it was the law, "Let the buyer beware." Now the seller must beware lest he overcharges, or misrepresents. The revolution in business has already taken place.

Rotary International denies that mod-

ern business is organized greed. It denies that trade is a just cause for war. We declare that business is service, that service is noble; that it is the hope of peace and good will among men.

We stand at Armageddon and battle for the most colossal stake since Lucifer strove to conquer Heaven. On one side are the upholders of civilization. Their weapons are the ethics which ennoble trade and commerce. On the other side are men who repudiate ethics. I do not say that you shall save your souls by ethics in business. I do not say that you will make very much more money. But I do say that tradesmen who cannot feel any conscience in trade, or morality in profits, or obligations in success, are providing ammunition to the enemies of society and fanning the flames of hatred.

THE doctrine of the irresponsibility of the individual, is false—inexorably false! It contains the germs of moral decay and national corruption, of the loss of human self-respect, industrial degradation, and moral slavery.

Rotary is for the individual, and the individual is for the betterment of all men. His strength is in his individual responsibility for his business, or profession, his city, his country, his civilization.

But what can he do? He can make his principles known; he *can make them felt* by his unison with his fellows who practice business honor, sympathy, and understanding.

Are we doomed to helplessness while governments are proposing to hurl down T. N. T., unquenchable fire and poisonous gas upon our great cities? I say that this idea comes from hell. I say that this terror should be outlawed and destroyed.

We are accused of idolizing success. But Rotary International will not be a success until it makes a breach in the false theory of the irresponsibility of the individual. Rotary is not words; it is not oratory; it is just men with the moral determination to practice its principles.

I believe that a half million loyal men, forming a world-wide concert of Rotary principles, could drive back to perdition many things that belong there, and make room for a little more heaven on earth.

Peace and proper social intercourse of men cannot be estimated in coin. The advance of humanity is slow and often pauses and retrogrades. Determine your own future conduct, as Rotarians anticipate consequences, take wide views, and lay down definite rules for constant guidance.

I could cover Rotary with flowers, spray it with perfumed words of praise, but life is real, life is earnest, and full of duties to perform, and my last word is that the individual is responsible. *You and I are responsible!*

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**SIXTY-FIVE** new Rotary clubs have become members of Rotary International. Below is given data in connection with the organization of each club including the names of the special representatives who attended to most of the organization details, and the names of the president and secretary of each club. Of these sixty-five new Rotary clubs fifty-five are in the United States; six in England; one in Canada; one in China; one in Australia; and one in Holland.

In addition to the organization of nearly two hundred and fifty clubs actually elected to membership during the past fiscal year, there was much preparatory work accomplished by the special representatives and the district governors, which will materially pave the way for a good start during the coming year.

**Ipswich, England.** Club No. 1428. Organized under auspices of No. 8 District Council; secretary, H. Hanson.

**Chatham, England.** Club No. 1429. Organized under auspices of No. 3 District Council; secretary, Edward Bates.

**Morecambe, England.** Club No. 1430. Organized under auspices of No. 1 District Council; secretary, J. W. Gregory.

**Horsham, England.** Club No. 1431. Organized under auspices of No. 3 District Council; secretary, J. Ireland Eager.

**Blackpool, England.** Club No. 1432. Organized under auspices of No. 1 District Council; president Dr. A. E. Iken, L.L.D.; secretary, W. S. Ashton.

**South Shields, England.** Club No. 1433. Organized under auspices of No. 1 District Council; secretary, M. M. Barbour.

**Oelwein, Iowa.** Club No. 1434. Special Representative: David E. Rath of Dubuque; president, H. R. Martin; secretary, A. W. Moore.

**Anna-Jonesboro, Illinois.** Club No. 1435. Special Representative: Wilbur B. Thistlewood of Cairo; president, Harris A. Schulze; secretary, John H. Gardner, Jr.

**Leland, Mississippi.** Club No. 1436. Special Representative: Lynn Starling of Greenville; president, W. H. Gardner; secretary, B. S. Milam.

**Dedham, Massachusetts.** Club No. 1437. Special Representative: Charles C. Handy of Lynn; president, Frank J. Gifford; secretary, Rodney C. Larcom.

**Marysville, Kansas.** Club No. 1438. Special Representative: Ed. L. Holton of Manhattan; president, Geo. T. Mohrbacher; secretary, Fred E. Brooks.

**Newburyport, Massachusetts.** Club No. 1439. Special Representative: Lewis Dexter of Newburyport; president, Norman Russell; secretary, D. J. Mulvihill.

**Holton, Kansas.** Club No. 1440. Special Representative: Cecil Howes of Topeka; president, Ross B. Francis; secretary, Lee Eppinger.

**Abingdon, Illinois.** Club No. 1441. Special Representative: Ralph C. Matheny of Galesburg; president, H. C. Bulkeley; secretary, Chas. H. Snyder.

**Madison, New Jersey.** Club No. 1442. Special Representative: Wilbur F. Day of Morristown; president, Jos. F. Ruzicka; secretary, Philip S. Watters.

**Paris, Kentucky.** Club No. 1443. Special Representative: Ben Meyers of Lexington; president, Walter S. Cain; secretary, Isaac Walker Bush.

**Tientsin, China.** Club No. 1444. Organized by Special Representative Julian Petit of Shanghai, China. President, T. J. Worthman, care of American Express Company, 173 Victoria Road, Tientsin, China. Secretary, A. C. Row, care of

British American Tobacco Co., Russian Bund, Tientsin, China.

**Montgomery, West Virginia.** Club No. 1445. Special Representative: Alfred H. Lea of Charleston; president, O. K. Robinson; secretary, L. Burke O'Neal.

**Kelso-Longview, Washington.** Club No. 1446. Special Representative: J. Fred Staver of Portland; president, John F. Barton; secretary, R. T. Brennan.

**Great Bend, Kansas.** Club No. 1447. Special Representative: Arthur Schlaudt of Hutchinson; president, James F. Nichols; secretary, Fred L. Hans.

**Newton, Massachusetts.** Club No. 1448. Special Representative: Wm. P. Halliday of Newton; president, Wm. T. Halliday; secretary, Geo. A. Haynes.

**Ipswich, Massachusetts.** Club No. 1449. Special Representative: F. Carroll Sargent of Salem; president, Walter E. Hayward; secretary, Ralph W. Burnham.

**Braintree, Massachusetts.** Club No. 1450. Special Representative: Robert S. Gaskell of Quincy; president, G. A. Bergfors; secretary, C. Edward Fisher.

**Stoneham, Massachusetts.** Club No. 1451. Special Representative: William Clark of Boston; president, Alton W. Ridley; secretary, Herbert H. Richardson.

**Marblehead, Massachusetts.** Club No. 1452. Special Representative: William L. Lavender of Salem; president, Chas. A. Slee; secretary, Will E. Roberts.

**Lebanon, New Hampshire.** Club No. 1453. Special Representative: George Stoughton of Claremont; president, Frank U. Bell; secretary, Arthur N. Dewey.

**Big Rapids, Michigan.** Club No. 1454. Special Representative: Carroll Sweet of Grand Rapids; president, Hamlin J. Ward; secretary, D. MacIntyre.

**Lincoln, Illinois.** Club No. 1455. Special Representative: Geo. S. Edmonton of Clinton; president, Harold F. Trapp; secretary, J. L. Pettit.

**Safford, Arizona.** Club No. 1456. Special Representative: Chas. B. Christy of Phoenix; president, B. C. Weaver; secretary, John W. Wright.

**Williams, Arizona.** Club No. 1457. Special Representative: I. B. Koch of Flagstaff; president, Carl J. Nordyke; secretary, E. R. Byers.

**Renovo, Pennsylvania.** Club No. 1458. Special Representative: H. P. Herrman of Lock Haven; president, F. H. Dutlinger; secretary, Charles R. Ekdahl.

**Hillsboro, Illinois.** Club No. 1459. Special Representative: Glenn A. Shafer of Pana; president, L. V. Hill; secretary, H. M. Beckwith.

**Presque Isle, Maine.** Club No. 1460. Special Representative: Frank A. Pea-



body of Houlton; president, Nathan F. Perry; secretary, Fred P. Stevens.

**Catskill, New York.** Club No. 1461. Special Representative: John R. McLaren of Hudson; president, P. Gardner Coffin; secretary, R. Tremain Loud.

**Danvers, Massachusetts.** Club No. 1462. Special Representative: Robert L. Stuart of Salem; president, Ellsworth J. Cullen; secretary, Sanford E. Gillette.

**Perry, Florida.** Club No. 1463. Special Representative: Sid A. Hinely of Live Oak; president, T. Joseph Swanson; secretary, R. Linton Thompson.

**Indianola, Mississippi.** Club No. 1464. Special Representative: Will A. Percy of Greenville; president, Forrest G. Cooper; secretary, John M. McLendon.

**Nashville, Arkansas.** Club No. 1465. Special Representative: Harry Howell of Hope; president, George H. Bell; secretary, A. Evers.

**Medford, Oregon.** Club No. 1466. Special Representative: A. J. Bale of Portland; president, Ralph E. Lewis; secretary, Fred E. Osborn.

**Newton, New Jersey.** Club No. 1467. Special Representative: Wm. H. Chapman of Dover; president, Herbert Bentley; secretary, J. Cooke Hendershott.

**Belzoni, Mississippi.** Club No. 1468. Special Representative: Milton C. Smith of Greenville; president, John A. Sykes; secretary, Charles Moore.

**Camden, Arkansas.** Club No. 1469. Special Representative: Tarleton Phillips of El Dorado; president, C. H. Nabers; secretary, J. H. Meek.

**North Bay, Ontario, Canada.** Club No. 1470. Special Representative: Russell Kelley of Hamilton; president, R. L. Dudley; secretary, Chas. F. Brown.

**Hugo, Oklahoma.** Club No. 1471. Special Representative: Everet M. Evans of Durant; president, Clarence M. Anderson; secretary, William H. King.

**Quanah, Texas.** Club No. 1472. Special Representative: Fred L. Haskett of Childress; president, Harry Koch; secretary, Arthur Evans.

**Gloucester, Massachusetts.** Club No. 1473. Special Representative: Wm. F. Strangman of Salem; president, Wilfred H. Ringer; secretary, Willard S. Pike.

**Douglas, Arizona.** Club No. 1474. Special Representative: Alex J. MacNab of Nogales; president, Robert Rae; secretary, Ralph E. Souers.

**Alamogordo, New Mexico.** Club No. 1475. Special Representative: Carl Einhart of Roswell; president, Albert F. Menger; secretary, Charles F. Wilhelm.

**Blairsville, Pennsylvania.** Club No. 1476. Special Representative: Burt H. Smyers of Pittsburgh; president, Thos. C. North; secretary, H. Leroy Reed.

**Needles, California.** Club No. 1477. Special Representative: Chas. B. Christy of Phoenix, Ariz.; president, John H. Thompson; secretary, Keaton Bryan.

**Hays City, Kansas.** Club No. 1478. Special Representative: William S. Heusner of Salina; president, W. A. Lewis; secretary, H. F. Addison.

**Jerome, Idaho.** Club No. 1479. Special Representative: Corwin P. Groom of Rupert; president, Russell E. Shepherd; secretary, Harvey W. Hurlebaus.

**Rocky Mount, North Carolina.** Club No. 1480. Special Representative: Frank M. Miller of Wilson; President, Robert B. Davis; secretary, Isaac D. Thorpe.

**Utrecht, Holland.** Club No. 1481. Organized by Special Commissioner Fred W. Teele of Mexico City, Mexico; president, J. C. Rijk, 15 Predikheerenkerkhof,

Utrecht, Holland; secretary, J. van Dillen, Jan Steenlaan 11, Bilthoven, Holland.

**Bath, New York.** Club No. 1482. Special Representative: Frederick C. Carder of Corning; president, Willson R. Campbell; secretary, Sheldon S. Clark.

**Richmond, Missouri.** Club No. 1483. Special Representative: Burdette V. Gill of Chillicothe; president, Ralph E. Brown; secretary, W. Earle Dye.

**Two Harbors, Minnesota.** Club No. 1484. Special Representative: Wm. K. Gill of Duluth; president, Edward P. Christensen; secretary, Daniel James Kerr, 3rd.

**Marfa, Texas.** Club No. 1486. Special Representative: G. A. Martin of El Paso; president, H. O. Metcalfe; secretary, Ben S. Avant.

**Alpine, Texas.** Club No. 1487. Special Representative: G. A. Martin of El Paso; president, H. T. Fletcher; secretary, John W. Bentry.

**Orrville, Ohio.** Club No. 1488. Spe-

cial Representative: Joseph M. Markley of Canton; president, Wm. J. S. Herbert; secretary, William G. Heebisch.

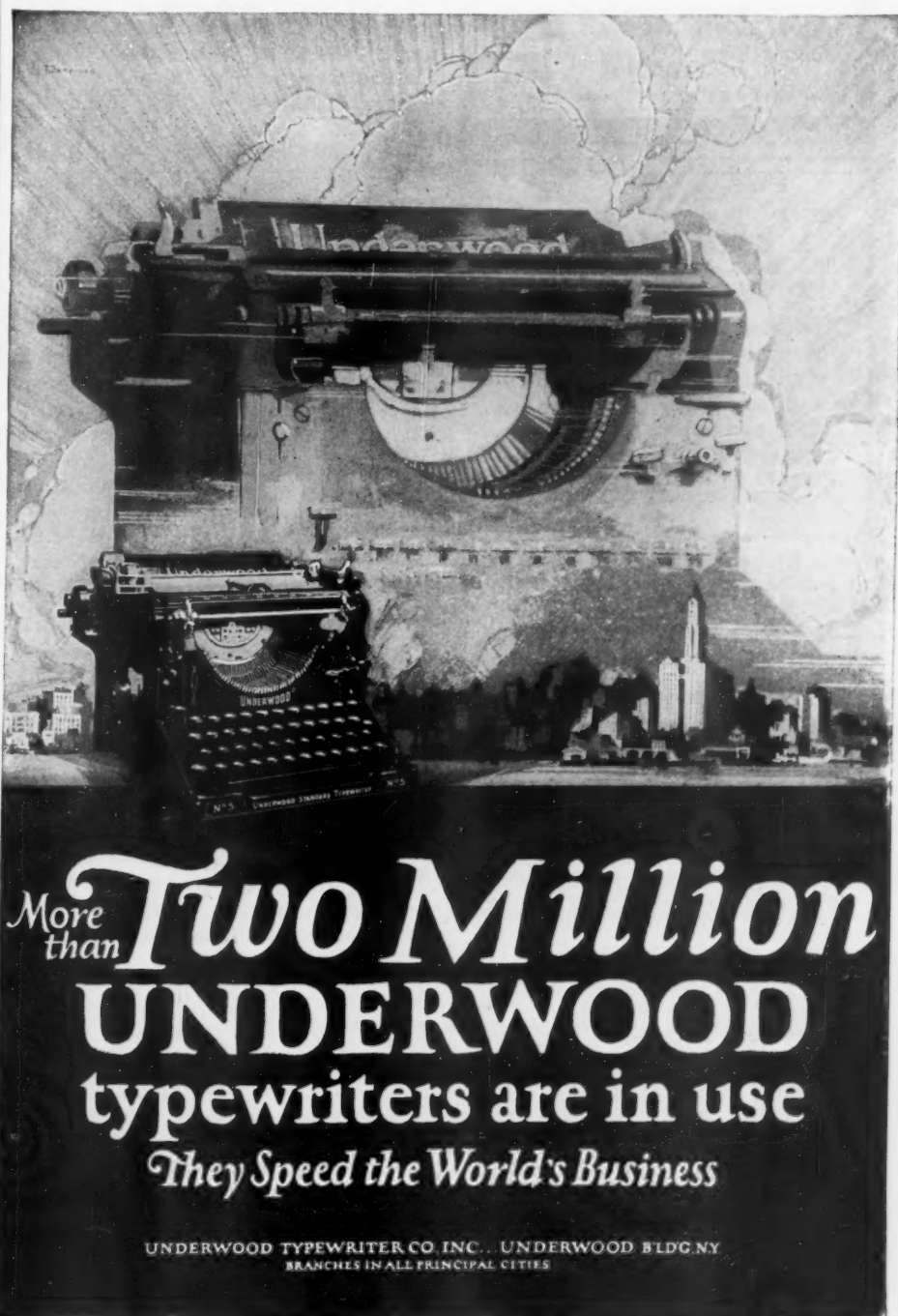
**Brisbane, Australia.** Club No. 1489. Organized by Special Commissioner Sir Henry Y. Braddon; president, Peter B. MacGregor; secretary, James P. Macfarlane.

**Medina, New York.** Club No. 1490. Special Representative: John T. Symes of Lockport; president, Harry F. Tanner; secretary, Alonzo L. Waters.

**Montpelier, Vermont.** Club No. 1491. Special Representative: William R. Pond of Rutland; president, Joseph G. Brown; secretary, Fremont L. Lovett.

**Bay Shore, New York.** Club No. 1492. Special Representative: Walter C. Burton of Brooklyn; president, Wm. H. Robbins; secretary, Floyd Hurlbut.

**Arlington, Texas.** Club No. 1493. Special Representative: Bert Tolbert of Ft. Worth; president, Sam F. Wine; secretary, V. Gordon Hill.



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# Behind Red Curtains

(Continued from page 17)

was because of the Revolution, and that as soon as conditions became adjusted all would be changed.

"I originally came from the Volga region. We were anxious to return for a visit and to learn something of conditions among the people of our former home. So we asked permission to go—it was necessary to have the consent of the Soviet officials. They suggested a sight-seeing tour for all of the foreign delegates. We were to have guides and special interpreters.

"So they furnished us with special cars and boats—and we had many interpreters and guides. The 'interpreters' were really detectives set to watch over us—and they tried to keep an eye on all of us all of the time. I did not need any interpreter in my own native land so I slipped away and began talking to the people and investigating. I found that the great majority of the people had not enough to eat—and very poor clothes. I found that they were ignorant of what was taking place in Russia. One of the soldiers asked me if it was possible to buy bread in America and was very much surprised when I assured him that there was plenty of it! There were large numbers of soldiers everywhere—the Soviet keeps them better fed than the rest of the people! And the people are led to believe that a large army is necessary to protect the Soviet against the designs of the capitalists of other lands. Conditions were awful, the streets were filthy, and many people were starving. But they were all afraid of the new government, and afraid to voice their fear or discontent, for there were spies everywhere!"

AS delegates to the second congress of the Third International held in Moscow, both Mr. Schwartz and his wife were seated as representatives of the Socialist party in America. They attended all sessions, their red badge admitting them, after their credentials had been inspected. It was at this second congress in 1920 that a detailed statement of communist aims, policy and tactics was first drawn up; bringing communism for the first time into existence as a fully organized world force.

"The proceedings of the congress seemed to have been arranged in advance," says Mr. Schwartz. "I have no doubt but that much of the proceedings were actually written up before the congress had convened. And while, theoretically, the whole of the people was represented, the entire business of the country was and is handled by an executive committee of twenty-two. Sixteen of these twenty-two belong to one clique—and that clique rules Russia with absolute disregard—except to remove it—

for anything that gets in their way. Under the Soviet, some two million people have already been killed for resisting the government—and another four million—the brains of the country—are now living in refuge in other lands. Where the Czar's government took its 6 per cent in taxes, the Soviet takes 94 per cent.

"WHEN they discovered that I was investigating things for myself they became suspicious and finally I realized that I was being watched. One night, over a game of cards, Trotsky asked me 'When will the Socialists of America turn Red?' I answered that I thought the American Socialists would be the last to hoist the red flag because the workmen were better off in America, and because there were classes among the American Socialists which did not exist in the Russian party. Also, I explained that we were but a small fraction of the population.

"Later, I said the same thing on the floor of the congress, and then my wife and I were arrested. For fourteen weeks we were kept in prisons and made to suffer many indignities. They took \$3,000—all my money—then gave me a receipt! Then they took the receipt!! Among other things, I was sentenced to be shot. The squad fired with blank cartridges—a sort of third-degree method. At last my wife declared that she would endure it no longer and she went on a hunger strike. After several weeks we were released, but my wife was so weak from the hunger strike and general ill treatment that she died before we had crossed the border. I buried her at Reval.

"I then determined that I would devote my life to telling the truth about the Soviet so that others might not be deceived as we were. I believe in government by the majority—but the present government in Russia is not by a majority. Only about 500,000 of the 132,000,000 people are really supporters of the Soviet—the rest are simply afraid of it.

"And what is the Soviet? Why, it is Lenin, Trotsky, Tchitcherin, Zinoviev, and their immediate circle. These are the men who rule Russia! These four and their immediate circle hold the reins of power in Russia today. Different in character and temperament, they are nevertheless very much alike as to their aims and plans and the means of accomplishing them. I remember the first time I set eyes on Zinoviev. It was in his office at Petrograd—one of the former offices of the Czar's government.

"He said, 'Well, you have finally endorsed the International—but it took you a long time.' Zinoviev is a man who



likes the feel of power; he is constantly making a big show of authority by pressing buttons, giving brusque orders, and causing people to wait a long time to get an interview. In appearance he is unkempt—resembling the Nihilist type. While not an orator he is a quick thinker and whatever he determines upon he usually forces through to a conclusion. The Congress had twenty-one points to consider, and Zinoviev was determined that everything should be decided in accordance with his wishes. He is Minister of the Interior, Governor of Petrograd, and President of the Third International. He is a well-read man and the half hour which my wife and I spent with him proved very interesting.

"LENIN is a very different personality now, than he was when I knew him in 1905—and so is Trotsky. In those days Trotsky looked like a journalist—now he looks more like a military man. He speaks sharply and creates the impression that he wishes to monopolize the conversation. He smokes incessantly and is extremely nervous. One gets the impression that Trotsky is constantly expecting to be surprised by some unforeseen trouble. Born in the south of Russia some forty-five years ago, Trotsky still retains his swarthy complexion. His usual dress is a khaki uniform with an English soldier's cap, and no decorations save the stars on his sleeve which indicate his rank as Minister of War and Minister of Police. On August 4th, 1920, I watched Trotsky drill the army, the workers, and the school children for five hours. Although it was a blazing hot day he seemed to enjoy drilling the people. He smoked cigarettes incessantly and he never stopped for a drink. He has pronounced Semitic features, a powerful voice, and is of medium height and weight. Like Zinoviev, he is a fanatic; I am positive that he believes he can change human nature in twenty-four hours with the help of a gun. He is the Napoleon of the Commune, and the soldiers admire him for his personal bravery. He has also the Napoleonic faculty of seizing on the psychological moment.

"I spent two hours with Tchitcherin in the old Hotel Metropole at Moscow. He gave me a personal letter for Eugene Debs, congratulating Debs on his resistance to the capitalists, but the letter was taken from me when I was arrested. Tchitcherin is about 45 and blond—rather a Swedish type than a Russian. He is a sickly looking man but has great ability of the cold-blooded calculating sort. He sizes up situations swiftly and then tackles them in his cool business-like way. Before the revolution he held important offices living in England during the Czar's régime. Now he is Minister of Foreign Affairs—and

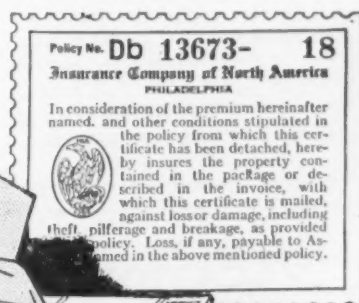
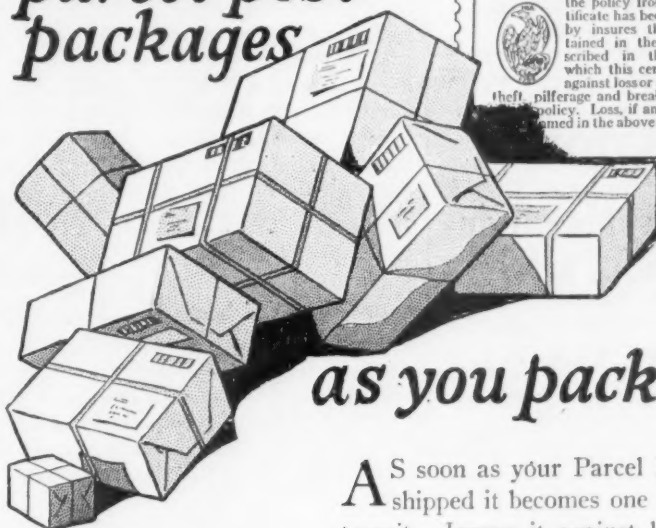
though he was not the only figure in the Russo-German treaty, he knew everything that was going on. If you choose to regard politicians as acrobats—then Tchitcherin is the acrobat who always lands on his feet for he has outlasted many of the politicians of other countries.

"Lenin is entirely different. He has rather a commanding appearance, is bald, and rather of the Tartar type. He was always a striking figure, more cultured than some of his comrades, rather a cosmopolitan, and always plainly dressed. He is a rapid talker but not an orator; and he seems willing to let you talk while he sizes you up. A good mixer, he frequently goes out of his way

to mingle with all classes, and he knows every political trick for playing to the gallery. I remember one incident. At the congress there was a blind man whom I had not only come to know, but mine was the responsibility upon certain occasions to assist him in various ways. Once at a large gathering the blind man called for Lenin and the latter rushed up, embraced him, kissing him on both cheeks, while the large crowd applauded vigorously.

"I think that Lenin perhaps better than the other leaders realizes how hopeless is the future of the Soviet. But he—with the others—is being swept along by the current of events and he dares not let go. It would be suicide

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for either Lenin or Trotsky to leave Russia—for the friends and relatives of the Soviet's victims are only awaiting a chance for revenge. There are indications, too, that Lenin is jealous of Trotsky but dares not oppose him.

"How long will the Soviet government last? And what is to be the future of Russia? It is true, the people are fast becoming disillusioned; they are finding that they are forced to work but that they have nothing to show for their labor but worthless receipts. Perhaps Russia will become a republic, but I do not believe she will ever become a Soviet republic. The new Russia will be a different republic than it is now and will undoubtedly comprise some of the smaller nations which were formerly a part of Russia, and which have had a difficult time to maintain an independent existence especially now that business has become something like boot-legging—a thing to be carried on by stealth.

"Bit by bit the right of private property is being recognized again, but it will be a long time before it is restored to its former standing—and there will be much suffering in the meanwhile. Before Russia can be the granary of the world again the present despotic rule must be swept away. Much has been

said and written about Soviet Russia, a large part of which must be discounted for many have seen only that which it was intended they should see. My wife and I dared to look for ourselves; now she is dead, and I am doing my utmost to tell about conditions in their true light. Those who really know the facts will agree with me. It has not been so very long since Emma Goldman sent out to the world her message that she 'would rather be in jail in America than free in Soviet Russia' and the late Prince Kropotkin, Russian geographer, author, and revolutionary, said, 'I am too old, but if I had my life to live again I would fight to the last drop of blood against communism!'

"I am not talking against the Russian people," Mr. Schwartz concluded. "Some way must and will be found to help them. It will not be through the Soviet, of that I am sure. Not communism nor any other 'ism' can remake the world. What we need is more love, more justice, and more faith on all sides. Particularly am I anxious that the working men of America know the true conditions of the Russian workmen. When a great catastrophe overwhelms a country the rich usually escape—but the poor must stay—and suffer."

## Fellowship

(Continued from page 41)

man has ever been the responsible director of civilization's march along the endless pathway of the ages. Whenever the torch of civilization has for a period emblazoned with a brighter glow the sky of hope, the spirit of some great man has given the flame its magnitude and intensity.

When Greece burst forth from her chrysalis and announced the dawn of a budding civilization, Homer was the sun that shone forth with dazzling brilliancy.

Great genii have from time to time visited with tornado effect original doctrines on the warped and stunted minds of their contemporaries and on those static institutions that harbored a mistaken political or religious program. A vast destruction of things that were, occurred.

Christ, Voltaire, Shakespeare, Lincoln, and Confucius mean more to the average individual than the periods of history during which they lived, and their memories represent immortal shrines past which a continuous procession of posterity humbly walks with bowed and reverent head. When such leaders appeared, common man, by united action, reset the house in order, and placed one stone of newly absorbed principle more firmly upon another, and in this way, made the changing edifice of civilization more serviceable than before. The genius is the architect. Common man is the builder. One of civilization's greatest

handicaps is that too many sound plans remain unfinished. Labor and refreshment do not seem attractive enough to lure us common workmen to the consistent and finished performance of a task and a duty. The light and the path are furnished to us but in the darkened wilderness of material accomplishments our eyes have become dimmed and we have lost the way.

Think of the possibilities of the human mind and heart. What Caesar did, man in his imagination can do; what Homer thought, man may think; what Christ felt, he may feel; what Shakespeare so matchlessly pictured as the virtues and weaknesses of human nature, his understanding may visualize. He may weep at the sadness of the immortal Burns or laugh at the unfading humor of a Mark Twain.

From what has been said to you by me, I contend that our troubles will not be satisfied in the field of science, nor will additional legislation furnish the balm for quieting the excited nerves of dissatisfaction; neither will the aggravation of complexes do anything other than accelerate the speed of that ponderous wheel of mechanical forces so dangerous to the splendid achievement of civilization. We must learn, my friends, the age-old lesson that man cannot live by bread alone; that science with all its wonders and resultant comforts to man, that commercial life with its large monetary compensation, that intelligence with


its never ending surprises of discovery, that law, with all its dignity and force, that the great increase and elevation of the standard of living for mankind in general, have all failed to satisfy the soul and heart hunger of man. With this thought in mind, it is my judgment that civilization this day can better be improved by a closer sympathy and fellowship among men than by any other method or spirit of human contact.

I once heard a man say he could not hate a man he really knew. To really know any average man is to discover some virtue. Never was the demand more urgent than now for society to have an ordered outlet of its impulses of decency, human brotherhood, fellowship, and philanthropy, so that the human mind may grow in other ways than in an understanding of the meaning of a large bank balance, fine houses, bright ornamentation, imaginary superiority. We must have organization for developing by our efforts living lessons of human brotherhood in a period when the admonitions of Socrates, Plato, Epictetus and Jesus Christ are so much alive in voice and so paralyzed in practice.

In the degree that society cultivates in man the truly inspiring desire to make, by applied individual effort, human relations more pleasant, human helpfulness more attractive, fellowship of man one of the chief aims of life, and understanding among nations and peoples more desirable, just in that degree will the fear that human destiny may speed ruthlessly on to a heartless destruction, become lost in that passion for a larger and more human service which prompted Him whose lacerated palms kept His body suspended on the cross, to realize that out of a living, yet willing sacrifice, would result a symbol that should stand throughout the ensuing years for a service of unselfish devotion to humanity's cause that transcended in contemplation the precious life of mortal man himself.

IT is a source of great inspiration, therefore, to be accorded this opportunity of appearing before representatives of professions, vocations and varied business interests from the important nations of the world, upon whose shoulders rest the practical solution of many of our social problems of today. Your attendance here is primary evidence that these problems are of deep interest to you. Your energies, sympathies, and intelligence are offered at the altar of co-operative service, if such a contribution will make for human beings a more habitable and more contented world.

In what way can the beacon light of Rotary mellow the evil influence at work today? Rotary International is idealism in motion, inspiration at work, and a veritable religion of applied effort in practice. Its standards are simple, but its work is exacting and exemplary. Service implies directed energy. Mem-



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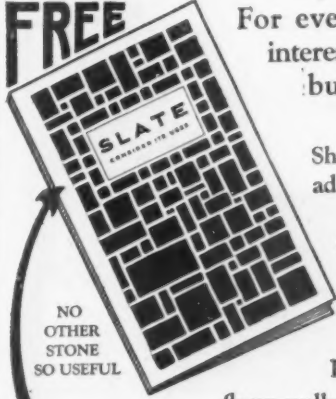
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bership does not go hand in hand with an initiation of pompous display, with a spoken ceremony seldom to be heard again, or with the wearing of a badge which with seasonable payments, insures permanent membership. The Rotary initiate sees no robes of silken splendor. He utters no oath of secret allegiance, he faces no foe but the common enemy of social progress in whatever form it appears.

The fact that people in industrial centers organize and function in groups has a tendency to create an attitude of intolerance and promote unrest. Group representation in Rotary will mellow misunderstanding among men and promote the brotherhood of man.

**M**ANKIND too generally regards civic and social service as something quite apart from the main business of life. If this idea continues, ruin threatens all. Men must dominate or be dominated by conditions which surround them. We are not getting the counsel we should have from these individuals who are best able to deal with men.

Is society above these men, or are they a part of it? They are and they must enlist in the human cause. On the battle field of life where good and noble impulses are continuously at war with selfish and cruel passions, where greed and cunning are constantly struggling with honesty and virtue, the divine spark in us all makes for that great elemental force in life which will eventually unite in protest against human evils and a destruction of the social world. The only way in which society can compel a continuance of conditions under which human relationship will improve is by that combination called fellowship among men.

The keystone in the arch of Rotary service is the solid granite of genuine fellowship. Not that relationship so often connected with platitude, but the deeper companionship among men who unite themselves in a sincere effort to increase human friendship according to certain standards of faith and practice. Fellowship is the motive power that must move the world's social machine in its attempt to keep up with the juggernaut of scientific advancement. It and similar organizations can eliminate from the world those poisons of hate, prejudice, and jealousy. In fellowship, self is always subrogated to service. The efficacy of mass action is recognized as well as the importance of individual responsibility. It encourages the development in the field where the individual's responsibility can never be shifted. To the law, its function; but to the individual, his duty. In the performance of that duty lies civilization's success or failure. The fruits of effort are its tithes of obedience. It carries the soul on its balance sheet and human values in its inventories, always fighting against any depreciation of either. It is the "good will" of the

business of life that has a "going concern" value. We need more fellowship and less business in this world of ours; more well-rounded living and less single-track business devotion. Without fellowship, the heart strings of sympathy and human understanding lose their vibrance. It furnishes the dew of affection to the desert of selfishness.

A nation or a community generally improves better by self-imposed action from within than by the influence of missionaries from abroad. Business men themselves are the proper instrumentalities for voluntarily improving the business world. Fellowship will take the sting from competition and inspire a strict obedience to the self-imposed standards of business ethics. It is the greatest compelling power known to encourage ethical improvement in the individual. A man is his best to a friend. He thinks out loud before him. He is constantly in search of friendship and wears his most attractive attributes in the quest. He knows that fellowship is sought only in the degree that it is given. In its sacred precincts there is little of pretense, more of genuineness. Through it, helpfulness to others has become a science and organized effort has insured the intended results. It is the hearth-stone that must preserve and encourage the friendly relationship of the human family in the business world. Without it, the fires of affection become the ashes of hate. It will not always reach its goal, it is true, but to travel hopefully is better than to arrive, or not to have traveled at all. Hope is the fuel of effort.

There is a high authority for the proposition that a child owes no natural affection to a parent; that such affection will, however, result from kind treatment, companionship, and a studied care. The sacredness of the whole family relationship is largely due to the environment of friendly companionship. A spirit of indulging fellowship is more largely and intensely practised here than in any other sphere. Here alone has fellowship had the only full opportunity for influence.

**R**OTARY performs wonders in instilling the confidence of men in each other. When a group of men meet weekly for years, how surprising it is to learn when and where a man fits into the scheme of things! The so-called big man is found to have his percentage of shortcomings. The so-called unknown man is found to be a master of detail, or to possess some other admirable quality. He who trembles when he speaks, vibrates with joy in giving daily attention to boys' work or private counsel. How often his advice is needed. A man of peculiar temperament warms under the ardor of fellowship until he seems perfectly natural to everyone of his fellows and they all come to the conclusion that they must



have been mistaken in their first impression. In what other way than by fellowship can men be so made to understand each other? When understanding comes, no problem is hard. The acquaintance of men, like a foot race, brings out good-natured rivalry where only the best that is in them counts.

Complexes cannot live in the house of fellowship. They are the very antithesis of it. A complex simply means that people aggravate their differences while fellowship is generally interpreted as a development of principles on which there is an agreement. One is destruction; the other is harmony.

**P**ERFECTION in human endeavor is but an approximation. Any human accomplishment is always spotted with error. He who insists upon attiring himself in the robe of assumed purity and forbids the erring one to approach, is ever condemned to isolation and disappointment. It may be well to assume a virtue if it is not possessed, but no honest judgment will deny to any man who works among his fellow-men, the giving of what his ability justifies to reflect a good influence, leaving as little as possible of human weakness to discolor the waters of moral progress. The full measure of credit is reached by him who makes the best use possible of his higher talents which carry with them and as a part of them the weaknesses that he, as a common man, brought into the world. Error is the stuff of which the web of life is woven, and he who lives longest and wisest is only able to weave but more of it.

Most dislikes arise today from merely opinionated egotism. If every man would judge himself as severely as he does the other fellow, all egotism would disappear and he would be the most humble of animals.

Fellowship would silence the tongue of slander and stay the hand of the character assassin. To mould rumor into fiction, pass it on as a fact, and make of conversations a vehicle for the spreading of imaginary ills and shortcomings, impairs the judgment of a man in business, politics, and religion.

More of truth, more of blunt frankness, emanating from the bonds of fellowship will of themselves do much to clear the clouded atmosphere.

The associations of Rotary where business cares are cast aside, where youthful impulses again remind age of the lesson and the joy of life, produce again the overgrown boy. The natural human impulses of boyhood will eagerly listen for the call of the human heart.

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They are the instinct for service in the spirit of man.

Like the disgusted pearl fisher who looked heavenward while cursing his misfortune and let drop unnoticed the glistening white jewel of untold value from the slime his hands had penetrated in order to obtain it, we divert our attention from those sometimes irksome duties of life that make for enjoyment and let the spirit for real service and resultant happiness fall from the hands of material selfishness.

With a spirit of abiding faith in each other, of considerate judgment in forming opinions of other men, with a will

to carry on the divine purpose of life, always remembering that we are not gods, but lowly men, let us in the words of Henry van Dyke, renew our faith, approach our task, and not lose hope, by uttering his simple prayer:

Christ of the Andes,  
Christ of the Everywhere,  
Great lover of the hills,  
The open air,  
And patient lover of impatient men  
Who blindly strive and sin,  
And strive again;  
Thou Living Word, larger than  
Any Creed,  
Thou Love Divine, uttered in  
Human deed;  
Oh, teach the world, warring and  
Wandering still,  
Thy way of Peace, the  
Footpath of Good Will!

## Patriotism

(Continued from page 38)

favor; neither that of a haughty egotist. The duty rests upon the nation—no matter what its name—to carry existing burdens with manly dignity, with confidence born of faith in the national spirit and the inherent honor and tolerance of others; willing to give as well as take; willing to share responsibilities and burdens but not willing to assume the whole of them; willing to share rights and privileges but not desirous of grasping them.

THERE was a time when the sentiment prevailed—in international affairs as in private business—"get all you can and keep all you get." That was the age of piracy and plunder. It was followed by another period, marked by the development of a new policy—"live and let live." Then came still later, the principle exemplified by Rotary—"live and help others to live." That, today, is the world's greatest principle for regulating the relations of man to man, of nation to nation. It is the principle upon which this organization is founded, the principle which its members are pledged to uphold and to advance.

It may not be out of place, inasmuch as this convention is held in the United States of America, if I turn to the Constitution of the United States for an expression of this ideal. A similar thought is embodied now in the fundamental law of other lands, but, as an American, I find pride in believing that nowhere is it expressed more effectively than this:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

This was written in 1787, nearly 140 years ago. But its principles are undying. They found new expression in the Constitution of the American Legion, wherein these veterans of the Great

World War pledged themselves as follows:

"For God and country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes; To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100-percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state, and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

That, I submit to you, is a creed which the patriots of any nation may accept and to which they may devote their untiring effort with the certainty that they are helping themselves, serving their fellowmen, and upbuilding their nation.

It is this patriotism of service which Chamberlain had in mind years ago when he said: "Today it is more powerful than ever, and it is strongest in the most democratic communities. Its influence has everywhere tended to secure toleration in religious controversies and to moderate the bitterness of party contest. It has lessened the frequency of war by encouraging the union of small states and nationalities, and thereby decreasing occasions of strife. So long as it was restricted to limited interests, it was restless, jealous, and aggressive; but with enlarging scope and responsibility, it has shown itself more inclined to respect the rights of others while still claiming the exclusive devotion of its own citizens. It has encouraged originality and stimulated every nation to find and pursue its own vocation, and to develop to the fullest degree its national genius and character. And meanwhile, it has promoted among the citizens of every land in which it has taken root, a sense of public duty, and the



growth of a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to commonwealth."

Patriotism concerns itself particularly with Youth. The development of patriotism, the achievement of the results of patriotism, is a mass movement. Necessarily it is a slow process; patriotism arises not out of the work of one individual—quick, daring, immediately productive—but from the gradual evolution of the joint spirit of all. It moves not by days but by generations. So the necessity for proper guidance of Youth, for progress—real progress—must come by heritage, by working out one generation's ideals in the lives of the next.

Youth naturally is the cradle of Patriotism. Youth is more inspired than Age; Youth is more unselfish than Age; Youth is more altruistic than Age. The duty of Age is to school Youth so that it preserves its altruism, its unselfishness, its capacity for absorbing inspiration—these tempered by the lessons of the Past and the wisdom of experience.

Education becomes the test of patriotism. In the ordinance of 1787, that great state paper which set up the government of the Northwest territory, you will recall this statement: "Knowledge being necessary to good government, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

There were schools—public schools—in America before the American republic was established. What was their object? Was it for the purpose of giving attendants a certain power, or enabling them to acquire a certain accomplishment that would raise them above their fellows and make them superior to others? Not at all. Their prime purpose was the development of genuine American citizenship, first by direct teaching of patriotic principles but more important even than that, by developing within the mind of each individual child the ability to seek and to find the patriotic truths essential to the well-being of himself and his nation.

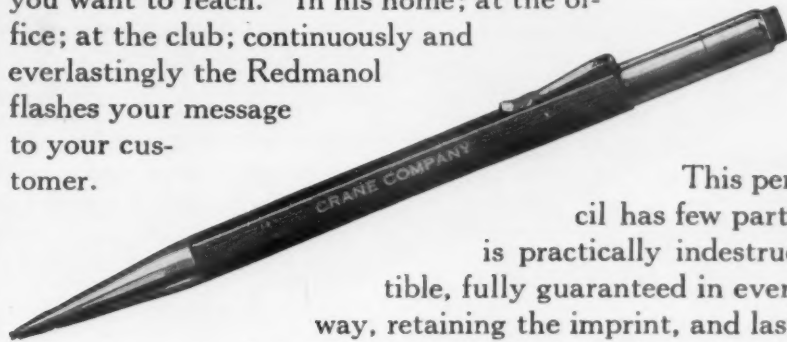
A FEW days ago I asked one of the leading American educators about the present great expense of taxation. "Why," said he, "it is not an expense. It is an investment—an investment in American citizenship—the most important subject taught in the public schools."

The superintendent of New York State's reformatories says that of 22,000 criminals examined, but four were college graduates, while in a group of 1,000 prisoners only 7 per cent had high-school education, 25 per cent had finished grammar school and 64 per cent had attended only primary grades. "Here is evidence that even a moderate amount of schooling is a positive and active deterrent to crime."

True, schools cost money. The cost in America last year was about one billion dollars. But we spent 22 billion dol-

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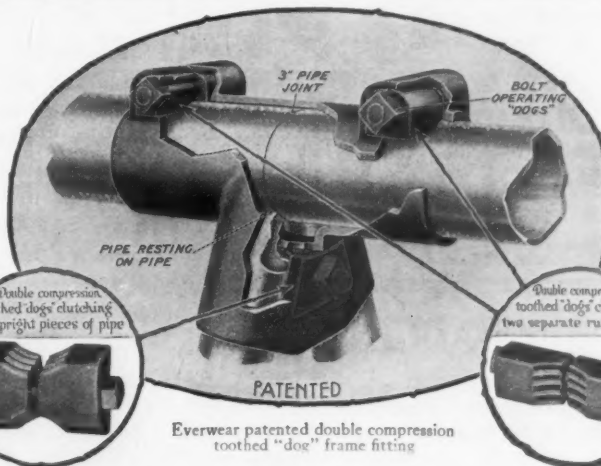
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lars in the same period for luxuries—a large part of which, to say the least, was not an investment in citizenship.

Through our teaching of the boy and the girl we must develop the necessary equipment—physical and mental—to enable them to make their own way in the world. That is requisite to good citizenship. Self-dependence and self-reliance are basic elements of character, out of which may be developed an appreciation for principles of patriotism. Then, in addition, we must teach love of country, reverence for its institutions, a desire not merely to maintain but to improve them, a willingness to sacrifice and a passion for service. Nowhere has the goal been more effectively stated than in the pledge of the Athenian boy of centuries ago:

"We will never bring disgrace to this city by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks.

"We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both singly and together. We will revere and obey the city's laws, and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those about us who are prone to annul or set them at naught.

"We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this city not only not less, but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

It is in the inculcation of ideals such as these that Rotary is serving humanity when it aids the Boy Scouts. The same staunch willingness to serve—in the ranks of battle whether in war or in peace—the same pride in state, the same recognition of responsibility for posterity is embodied in the principles of Scoutdom as is expressed by this Athenian oath of long ago.

Daniel Webster's greatest sentence was, "I am an American." Representatives are here today from 27 nations. On the same basis, the greatest sentence that the Englishman is able to utter is,

"I am a Briton," and the Frenchman's greatest sentence is, "I am a Frenchman"—and so it is with each and every nation.

From the traditions and the spirit of each nation, its individual citizens should find inspiration for further service. And to the perfection and progress of every nation, its individual citizens should pledge their strength, their intelligence, and their spiritual beings.

But no matter from what particular source the inspiration may come, or what may be the particular object of unselfish service, if one be a true patriot, underlying all must be the love of God. Only the nation which does God honor inspires real Patriotism. Only the citizens who honor God can give the full measure of service. It may not be necessary to believe in a particular dogma or creed, but it is necessary to realize the truth of the fundamental principles of Christianity as a code of ethics alike for individuals and for nations—alike for individuals in home, in business and in the conduct of their government.

The greatest of all patriots is He who was crucified on Calvary's cross, "for God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but should have everlasting life." Patriotism today demands sacrifice for principle. It demands sacrifice for and fidelity to the principles of Christianity for which that supreme sacrifice was made. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" has its application today in the lives of nations no less than in the lives of men. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," "Thou shalt not covet" are principles of true Patriotism for the guidance of nations and individuals today just as they were in the days of the Nazarene.

"For God and Country" is still—today—the greatest battle cry—on the field of Peace as well as on the field of War.

## The Unique School on Szechuen Road

(Continued from page 19.)

ence that the boy or girl gains in high school is but a cross-section on a miniature scale of the experience that he or she gains in the outside world in business or professional life. If principles of service, as well as the importance of right thinking and right acting are developed strongly in the boy or girl in school, the chances are very largely in favor that such early character development will last throughout life. That is just what we are trying to do in this university-scholarship plan, and while we cannot predict what the final result will be, we are positive that such a plan

cannot do otherwise than help materially in benefiting our young men and women.

In the present senior class there are eleven young men, each one of whom is rendering valuable service to his school; in the classroom, on the athletic field, on the staff of the school paper, in the annual operetta, or in the various student activities and organizations. Almost every one has rendered, and is rendering service in several departments.

Thus, one Rotary Club is helping to keep uppermost in one school the idea which should be uppermost in every school—Service.



